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Dr. Campbell Thomson, who was Dean of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School during the difficult years from 1908 to 1919, has written its story on the occasion of the centenary, which so happily coincides with the completion of the new hospital. The volume, which is delightfully readable and admirably illustrated, shows that in selecting Dr. Thomson the school council have found a real historian.

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modern needs. In 1861 during the Deanship of Mr. T. W. Nunn, Miss Garrett, afterwards Dr. Garrett Anderson, was allowed to attend classes of preliminary sciences and permitted to visit the wards in company with the resident officers. The students protested and the lecturers gave way. The board even refused an offer from Miss Garrett to endow a medical scholarship for women students. The hospital still maintains its traditional attitude towards women, dating from the rules drawn up for the establishment of a maternity department in 1747, which precluded any woman midwife from acting as midwife to the hospital.

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TO HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

PRESIDENT OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

---

MY LORD DUKE,

I naturally dedicate to your Grace this history of a Charitable Institution, which has been honoured by the presidency and patronage of your Noble House for nearly a century, and is largely indebted to your own fostering benevolence and generosity,

And with profound respect, subscribe myself,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

ERASMUS WILSON.





## P R E F A C E.

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THE following pages originated in a desire, on the part of the Author, to make himself acquainted with the early history of an Institution with which he has been associated for the last five years\*. The sources of his inquiry were the minute books of the Weekly Board, and the links necessary to constitute a connected chain consequently much scattered. In collecting them together, the Author, whenever the opportunity occurred, has employed the words of the records, and has carefully abstained from the introduction of remarks from his own pen. He feels it his duty to observe, also, that in undertaking the office of historian to the Middlesex Hospital, he had no intention of making his labours public; his own views were limited to the presentation to the Weekly Board of a manuscript account of the rise and progress of their Institution, up to the period of termination of its first century. But a Committee of Governors, to whom the manuscript was submitted by the Weekly Board, having

recommended it to that body for publication, the Author felt it to be his duty to act upon their recommendation, the more particularly, as it was suggested to him, by several friends of the Institution, that benefit to the Hospital, and therefore to the cause of charity, might accrue from the diffusion of the information which it contains. Certainly, if a picture of the admirable management of a truly benevolent institution be calculated to make an impression upon the human mind,—if the testimony of an upright and conscientious spirit of action have any weight with the charitable and the humane, the conduct of the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, during a century of practical usefulness, cannot be otherwise than favourably estimated.

The Author feels gratified by the opportunity which is now afforded him of offering his thanks to the REVEREND DAVID LAING, the Chaplain of the Hospital, for many acts of kindness received from him during the progress of this work; and he, at the same time, begs to express his warmest gratitude to an old and faithful friend of the Hospital, CAPTAIN HARDY, without whose aid this volume, in all probability, would never have seen the light.

*55, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square,*

*August, 1845.*

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# TABLE,

*Showing the respective dates of Election and Resignation of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, with their periods of Service.*

## Physicians.

	Elected.	Resigned.	Service. Years.
Dr. Poole . . . . .		1746	
— Daniel Cox . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1746	May 23, 1749	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Robert Sayer . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1747	July 4, 1751	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Eaton . . . . .	July 6, 1749	July 4, 1751	2
— Hermann Heineken . . . . .	Aug. 29, 1749	April 3, 1750	7 months
— William Douglass . . . . .	April 19, 1750	Sept. 26, 1752	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Charles Morton . . . . .	April 19, 1750	Oct. 31, 1754	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Henry Hinckley . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1752	July 6, 1756	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Richard Bathurst . . . . .	Sept. 26, 1754	Nov. 2, 1756	2
— Andrew Didier . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1755	July, 1756, <i>obit.</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Richard Warren . . . . .	August 5, 1756	Nov. 21, 1758	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Hugh Smith . . . . .	August 5, 1756	Oct. 9, 1764	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Charles Wollaston . . . . .	March 3, 1757	Jan. 31, 1758	11 months
— John Brisbaue . . . . .	May 4, 1758	June 8, 1773	15
— Kennedy . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1759	Oct. 15, 1782	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Thomas Dawson . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1759	Feb. 3, 1761	2
— William Baylies . . . . .	Nov. 8, 1764	July 27, 1766	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Richard Huck . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1766	Dec. 27, 1768	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Robert Knox . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1769	Oct. 15, 1782	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Lucas Pepys . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1769	March 21, 1775	6
— F. R. Reynolds . . . . .	July 13, 1773	March 25, 1777	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Francis Milman . . . . .	April 25, 1777	Sept., 1789	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— James Carmichael Smyth . . . . .	May 4, 1775	Sept. 15, 1789	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
— John Mayo . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1788	Jan. 11, 1803	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Hamon . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1789	July 23, 1793, <i>obit.</i>	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
— John Latham . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1789	Jan. 2, 1793	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Henry Vaughau . . . . .	Feb. 20, 1793	Nov. 9, 1800	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Paggen Mayo . . . . .	August 23, 1793	Jan. 6, 1801	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Holland . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1801	Nov. 11, 1806	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Gower . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1801	April, 1822, <i>obit.</i>	21
— Devey Fearon . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1803	Jan. 20, 1807	4
— Satterley . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1806	July, 1815, <i>obit.</i>	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Charles Price . . . . .	Feb. 19, 1807	May 16, 1815	8
— Peter Mere Latham . . . . .	June 15, 1815	Nov. 16, 1824	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— H. H. Southey . . . . .	August 17, 1815	April 24, 1827	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Macmichael . . . . .	May 2, 1822	Nov. 10, 1831	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Francis Hawkins . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1824	Now in office	
— Thomas Watson . . . . .	May 24, 1827	Nov. 28, 1843	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— John Wilson . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1831	Now in office	
— Mervyn Crawford {assist. full . . . . .	Dec. 10, 1840 } Dec. 28, 1843 }	Now in office	
— Seth Thompson (assist.) . . . . .	Dec. 28, 1843	Now in office	



## Physician-Accoucheurs.

	Elected.	Resigned.	Service. Years.
Dr. Layard . . . . .	April, 1747		
— Sandys, (phys. extra.) .	April, 1747	August, 1749	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Douglass, (phys. extra.)	Oct. 12, 1749	Sept. 26, 1752	3
— Brudenell Exton . . . .	Sept. 26, 1752	June 10, 1760	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
— John De Urban . . . . .	July 10, 1760	March 8, 1763	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Thomas Cooper . . . . .	May 6, 1763	August, 1769, <i>obiit.</i>	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Krohn . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1769	Feb. 6, 1798	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Thomas Denmau . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1769	August 12, 1783	14
— Poignand . . . . .	March 22, 1798	June, 1809, <i>obiit.</i>	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Samuel Merriman . . . .	August 17, 1809	March 7, 1826	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Hugh Ley . . . . .	April 13, 1826	Jan. 1837, <i>obiit.</i>	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
— John Sweatmau . . . . .	March 2, 1837	Sept. 1839, <i>obiit.</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— John Ashburner . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1839	Now in office	

## Surgeons.

Mr. John Villeneuve . . . .	1745 or 1746	Oct. 10, 1751	5 or 6
— Thomas Villeneuve . . . .	Oct. 16, 1746	April 28, 1747	$\frac{1}{2}$
— Richard Hamilton . . . .	Oct. 16, 1746	May 15, 1750	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Daniel Millan, (assist.) . .	Oct. 16, 1746		
— Pennell Hawkins . . . . .	April 28, 1747	Nov. 23, 1756	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— William Young . . . . .	July 5, 1750	Nov. 6, 1758	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Henry Watson . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1751	Feb. 23, 1762	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Montague Booth . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1752	Nov. 1, 1753	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Isaac Minors . . . . .	Nov. 29, 1753	Feb. 4, 1779	25
— Samuel Howard . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1759	Jan. 30, 1810	51
— Moffat . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1759	Oct. 31, 1765	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
— James Chafey . . . . .	May 6, 1763	August 1, 1793	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
— John Wyatt . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1765	Nov. 2, 1797, <i>obiit.</i>	32
— Daniel Minors . . . . .	March 8, 1779	Feb. 7, 1801, <i>obiit.</i>	22
— Henry Witham . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1797	March 1, 1814, <i>obiit.</i>	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
— John Joberns . . . . .	March 12, 1801	Dec. 1832, <i>obit.</i>	31 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Richard Cartwright { assist. .	August 7, 1806 }		
{ full . .	March 1, 1810 }	June 14, 1825	19
— Charles Bell . . . . .	April 7, 1814	May 2, 1836	22
— John Shaw . . . . .	July 14, 1825	July, 1827, <i>obiit.</i>	2
— Herbert Mayo . . . . .	August 23, 1827	Nov. 15, 1842	15
— James M. Arnott { assist. .	Sep. 7, 1831 }		
{ full . .	Jan. 24, 1833 }	Now in office	
— Edward W. Tuson { assist. .	Feb. 28, 1833 }		
{ full . .	June 2, 1836 }	Now in office	
— Alexander Shaw { assist. .	July 7, 1836 }		
{ full . .	Dec. 15, 1842 }	Now in office	
— Campbell De Morgan, (assist.)	Dec. 15, 1842	Now in office	



# HISTORY

## OF THE

### MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

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#### CHAPTER I.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL was instituted in the month of August, 1745, under the name of the MIDDLESEX INFIRMARY. At this period, the building consisted of two dwelling-houses, situated in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court Road, or, to use the words of the hospital records, “in the road from St. Giles’s church to Hampstead.” They were held of Mr. Goodge, one of the early governors of the infirmary, at the yearly rent of thirty pounds per annum. The houses were made available for the purposes of a single institution by a communication on the ground floor, and their accommodation was increased in January, 1747, by the execution of an order of the quarterly court, “that a communication be opened on the second floor between the two houses, and a door made for the more easy attending the patients and discharging the business of this hospital.” The purposes of the institution were, moreover, made known to the public by means of a board placed upon the front of the building.

1745.

Institution  
of hospital  
under the  
name of  
Middlesex  
Infirmary.

1746.  
Govern-  
ment of  
hospital  
remodelled.  
New officers  
appointed.

The earliest records of the government of the hospital now extant are contained in a volume entitled, "Minute Book, No. 16." This volume commences with an account of the proceedings of a general quarterly court, held Oct. 16, 1746, at which twenty governors were present, and Mr. Le Bas was voted to the chair. It would seem that at this date the infirmary was in a very forlorn condition, and that the object of the present meeting was to frame new laws, appoint officers and servants, collect subscriptions, and infuse new vigour into its management. These intentions are so fully expressed in the minutes of the board, and form so important an era in the history of the hospital, that I shall best fulfil the object of these pages by quoting the proceedings of the day from the minute book :

ORDERED—1st, "That all the former laws and rules made in regard to this infirmary be discharged."

2nd, "That the body of laws offered by the committee appointed for that purpose be the laws of this infirmary."

3rd, "That Doctor Daniel Cox be the physician to the Middlesex Infirmary."

4th, "That Messrs. John Villeneau, Thomas Villeneau, and Richard Hamilton, be the surgeons of this infirmary, and Mr. Daniel Millan assistant surgeon."

5th, "That Mr. Peter Tabart be the treasurer to this infirmary."

6th, "That Jonathan Williams be appointed apothecary to this infirmary."

7th, "That Peter Dibon be the clerk or registerer."

8th, "That Abraham Foisseau be messenger and door keeper."

"That Mrs. Foisseau be the matron, and that Sarah Whittaker be the nurse."

9th, "That Mr. John Villeneau be desired to produce the copy of the letter sent to Dr. Poole, and that

that letter, together with Dr. Poole's answer, which was read to the weekly board on Tuesday last, containing therein his reasons for declining to attend the Middlesex Infirmary as physieian, with the order thereon made of thanks, be entered amongst the minntes of this day."

10th, "That Doetor Cox, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Le Bas, Mr. Packer, Mr. Meehelle, and Mr. Maddock, be desired to wait on the nobility and others for their subscriptions."

11th, "That Mr. Desehamps, Mr. J. Goodge, Mr. Tanqueray, Mr. F. Goodge, Mr. Franks, and Mr. W. Goodge, be added to the six which were appointed on the 11th of July last to be the eommittee, or weekly board."

12th, "That Mr. Le Bas, Mr. Horne, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Bernardeau, Mr. Maddock and Mr. Juliott, be a eommittee to inspeet the tradesmen's bills and other aecounts of this infirmary."

We learn, by these minntes, that a new treasurer was appointed; that the physieian had resigned; that Dr. Daniel Cox was appoited physieian in his plaee; that surgical appointments were made in the persons of four gentlemen who were present at the board—namely, Mr. John Villeneau, Mr. Thomas Villeneau, and Mr. Riehard Hamilton, to be the three surgeons, and Mr. Daniel Millan to be assistant-surgeon; that an apotheecary was appointed in the person of Mr. Jonathan Williams, and that the servants of the infirmary, three in number, were seleected; the servants being a "messenger and door-keeper," a matron, who was wife of the messenger, and a nurse.

With new and zealous directores and new appointments, the infirmary was enabled to enlarge its sphere of usefulness in the latter part of the year 1746, and its onward progress is marked by various entries which appear from

Conditions  
for becom-  
ing a go-  
vernor.

time to time in the minute book. For example, on the 11th of November, 1746, it was determined that the government of the hospital should be vested exclusively in the subscribers of three guineas per annum, an exception being made in favour of those subscribers of one or two guineas, "in consideration of their past services," who had commenced their subscription previously to this period. The subscribers of three guineas per annum were to be called governors, and were permitted to pay a composition fee of twenty guineas to obtain the privilege of life governor.

Name of  
"Middlesex  
Hospital"  
adopted.

On this occasion, moreover, it was ordered, "That the name of the infirmary be the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL." The management showed equal activity in other departments of the hospital economy. It was ordered, "That Dr. Cox be paid for a book called the Dispensatory" the sum of six shillings. The hospital property had accumulated to an extent requiring an order to be passed "That an inventory " be taken of all the goods, linen, utensils, &c. whatsoever, " belonging to this hospital, and entered in the book, and " that a copy of the same be given to the matron." The medical officers had already been provided with an apartment designated the "Doctors'-room;" there was also a committee-room. Thirty hooks had been put up for hanging hats upon, and "a place in the house" was "appointed the apothecary for compounding medicines in." We

Property  
of the hos-  
pital.

Irregulari-  
ties and dis-  
charge of  
servants.

have also an intimation of some irregularities creeping into the establishment; thus the "matron was strictly enjoined to lock up the door at eleven o'clock;" and "a steward or superintendent over the servants of the house" at a salary of ten guineas per annum was appointed, "a small press bed" being fixed in the committee-room for his accommodation. Certain misdemeanors are referred to in the occurrence of orders for suspension of the apothecary, messenger, and matron; and their dismissal at the subsequent quarterly court. The apothecary is stated to have

committed actions “vile and enormous,” and the messenger and matron to have neglected their duty “in not acquainting the committee of several indeencies and irregularities committed by others, and consented to by them, to the great disrepute of the hospital.” A proposition was also made to check misbehaviour in the patients, the penalties being suspension of diet at the discretion of the steward; but this proposition was very properly negatived.

The exposed position of the hospital, and the neecessity for the enelosure of a building dedicated to the serviee of the sick, are shown in the following orders, made June 9th, 1747 :

1747.  
Inconveniences arising from proximity to street.

“That no patient be permitted to talk to anybody in the street out of the windows.”

“That no liquors be brought into the house without leave of the steward.”

“That no persons after the hour of nine do presume to talk to one another in bed to the disturbance of the patients, except those who want assistance.”

“That the steward do see these orders complied with, and that he represent those to the weekly board who disobey them.”

We have no intimation in the minutes of the weekly board of the number of beds assigned to patients at the institution of the infirmary, or of the period when in-patients were first admitted. On the 31st of March, 1747, nearly two years after the establishment of the institution, it was deemed necessary to move “that a better economy be observed for the future in this hospital.” That “no more than fifteen patients be admitted in the house at one time, so that there may always be room to take in casualties;” and it was resolved, “That fifteen beds be the standard of this hospital for the future, and three spare beds for accidents, until further ordered.” This

Number of beds. Beds reserved for accidents.



resolution was called for by the increase in the number of in-patients during the preceding week to twenty-two, while it was no uncommon thing to send away in-patients from want of room. A question now arises as to whether these twenty-two patients had each a separate bed; it seems unlikely that such should have been the case, and that there should have been four unoccupied beds, for in that case the expression "so that there may always be room to take in casualties" in the preceding resolution would have been uncalled for. The question, however, is of no real importance, and I moot it only for the purpose of determining how many beds were contained in the hospital at its first establishment. Of the present number of beds, whether eighteen or twenty-two, twelve were ordered to be "provided" on the 8th of January preceding; consequently we have a right to infer, that previously to March, 1747, the hospital contained only six or ten beds for patients, probably six only. At the latter date, and with twenty-two patients in the house, it was deemed necessary to engage an additional servant to act as assistant nurse.

Midwifery  
establish-  
ment pro-  
posed.

At a general quarterly court, held April 9th, 1747, the attention of the governors was drawn to the subject of founding a midwifery establishment within the hospital. A motion was made by Dr. Cox to the effect, "That a proposal from Mr. Layard about appointing a few beds for admitting women to lye-in be received by this court," and a committee was formed to consider the proposal. The committee were prompt in performing the duty assigned to them, and by the 30th of April presented to the special general board the following resolutions, which were carried, and became the laws of the midwifery department:

Laws to re-  
gulate the  
midwifery  
establish-  
ment.

"That part of this hospital be appointed for the reception of lying-in women."

"That women with child be received into this hospital

to be delivered and taken care of during their indisposition after their delivery.”

“That none but married women be received into this hospital, and that such married women shall produce certificates of their marriage, or such other evidence thereof as shall be satisfactory to the weekly board.”

“That such married women may be admitted into the hospital in the last month of their pregnancy, and that none of them shall be permitted to go out of the hospital without her child on any pretence whatever.”

“That a third part of the beds used in the hospital from time to time be appropriated to the use of such married women.”

“That every person subscribing three guineas yearly shall have a right to recommend and have one such married woman or one sick or lame patient.”

“That every person subscribing five guineas yearly shall have a right to recommend and have one such married woman and one sick or lame patient.”

“That Mr. Layard be man-midwife in ordinary to this hospital.”

“That Dr. Sandys be man-midwife extraordinary to this hospital.”

“That Mr. Layard shall in all doubtful cases which shall happen in the hospital send for Dr. Sandys to assist him.”

“That if at any time it shall happen that Mr. Layard should be sent for, and should not be able to come, and that Dr. Sandys, upon being applied to, should not be able to attend, that then an assistant whom they shall approve of shall attend and perform the duty required.”

“That no woman-midwife be permitted to act as midwife to this hospital.”

“That for the present no pupil or pupils whatsoever be permitted to attend the lying-in ward.”

Ineligibility  
of women-  
midwives.

These laws are curious from the stress which is laid on the ineligibility of women-midwives. The new arrangement in the hospital called for the alteration of the “inscription over the door,” which was now ordered to stand thus:—Middlesex Hospital, “for sick and lame, and lying-in women;” and other indications of the midwifery “movement” are observed in the next order of the day—namely, in the resolution to purchase, among other articles, “three red leathers, two child-bed baskets, one pound of pins, two pin-cushions, thread, &c.,” a nurse was also hired to attend the lying-in ward at a salary of eight pounds a year. The first midwifery patient was admitted on the 30th of June, 1747, and on the 21st of July, an order was given for baptizing the first child born in the hospital.

Want of accommodation in the hospital for committees.

The hospital was too small at this period to permit of the setting apart a room in which to conduct the legislative business of the institution; hence we meet with several entries making appointments for working committees to assemble at taverns in the neighbourhood, such as the Turk’s Head, the Gloucester Tavern, the Bear and Rummer, &c. The want of a larger and more commodious building was especially felt when the determination was made to admit lying-in patients; hence the arrangements for the midwifery department were immediately followed by an order, dated May 26th, 1747, that certain of the governors “do inquire of the committee for letting the city “lands the price of their ground on the east side of Tottenham-court Road for building an hospital.” This inquiry may have been, and no doubt was, partly due to the increasing importance of the hospital and the patronage which it had just received in the acceptance of its presidentship by the Duke of Portland. The gentlemen entrusted with the

Committee appointed to seek for a convenient building site.

Duke of Portland president.

commission reported at the quarterly court held October 8th, 1747, that they “had waited on the clerk to the committee for letting the city lands, from whom they had obtained a copy of the plan annexed to a lease of that land let by the city to Featherston Haugh, Esq. The clerk also informed them that he was satisfied the city would, upon the lessee’s surrendering up his lease, grant to this hospital a lease of the ground they wanted for as long a term as they should desire, or let them a lease in reversion so soon as they had agreed with him, and directed them to treat with him accordingly; but as they had no directions to treat with that gentleman, and as they thought it would neither be for the honour of this hospital to enter so far into the treaty if they should not hereafter be able to complete it, nor any committee appointed for that purpose, they proposed, as a proper foundation to treat on, that such gentlemen as were disposed to subscribe towards the intended building should sign a list, that they might have a certainty to depend on, and that they were treating to some purpose.”

At the same meeting it was moved, that a committee of twelve, “together with the physical gentlemen and all governors who shall be pleased to honour the said committee,” “be appointed to consider the proper ways and means to erect a building for the use of this hospital.” Building committee.

Those who are familiar with the working of a public institution founded on charity will not be surprised at the narration of difficulties which a public hospital, set on foot by a few benevolent individuals, had to encounter; and the smile which is excited at a subsequent and flourishing period by the retrospect of these difficulties, will, we are sure, be one of manly sympathy. The year 1749 was a 1749. period of trying interest to the hospital, and called for the utmost perseverance and inflexibility of purpose on the part of the governors. That they were quite equal to the Difficulties met by a systematic economy.

task which they had imposed upon themselves, and were fitted both by the possession of prudence and principle to perfect the good work which they had undertaken, might be inferred, without looking far into the future, from the tenour of the following order of the 6th of April : “ That the committee do consider of a proper method for erecting, in a cheap and frugal manner, on a post or otherwise, at or near the end of the street, a board, on which be inscribed the following words :—*Middlesex Hospital, for Sick and Lane, and Lying-in Married Women.*” This spirit of economy showed itself also in various other ways ; thus, in the preceding January an order was given for the purchase of “ twelve second-hand pewter plates ;” and in the following June another order provided for the sale of the old clothes of the patients who died in the hospital. In the midst of these frugal measures, however, a little vanity contrives very amusingly to peep out, for in February, 1749, we find an order to the steward to “ provide a gown and staff for the porter of the house against the next feast.”

Midwifery,  
monopoly,  
and conse-  
quent dis-  
ensions.

It was during this year that an unfortunate misunderstanding took place among the governors and medical officers, relative to the lying-in department, which placed the stability of the hospital for a time in considerable jeopardy. The nature of this misunderstanding appears to have been briefly this : the lying-in department, from its earliest establishment, was extremely popular, and soon became so important a feature of the charity, that a project was entertained by some of the physicians and governors for converting the entire hospital into a lying-in infirmary, or at least of making the lying-in department independent of the institution. As soon as this plan became known, the majority of the governors expressed their opinion against any such separation of the interests of the charity ; resolutions were moved and carried for keeping distinct



accounts of the monies intended for the one or the other department, and were reversed on subsequent consideration. Dr. Cox, who was deeply involved in this scheme, sent in his resignation, and his example was followed by Dr. Sandys, Dr. Sayer, and the treasurer, Mr. Arthur. The chaplain, strange to say, was implicated in the same affair, and resigned in consequence; and the Duke of Portland, who had joined the hospital at the solicitation of Dr. Sandys, gave up the presidentship. The secretary was "discharged," and the steward, the matron, and the messenger speedily followed.

Resignation of president and officers.

It may well be imagined that all these changes occurring so suddenly, called for the active energies of the governors; a concession that ought to have been sufficient was made to the advocates for the lying-in pre-eminence on the 1st of August, 1749, but apparently without avail. This concession appears in the form of a motion, which declares that "four beds be kept for accidents, ten for sick and "lame in-patients, and ten for lying-in women; and when- "ever there shall be an increase of beds for sick and lame, "the same number be also added for lying-in women." On the 22nd of August the following announcement was ordered to be published in the daily papers:

Fair concession to the advocates for the midwifery monopoly.

"Whereas several untrue advertisements having been "published with an intent to mislead the publick, and "thereby to prejudice this charity: this board (taking the "same into consideration), do unanimously agree to assure "the world that no advertisement is to be considered as "containing the sense of this hospital, unless the same is "published by order of some board thereof, and signed by "the secretary, and that they are resolved not to deviate "from, or vary the plan of this useful design; but to carry "on the charity as it now is, for the benefit of sick and "lame, and lying-in married women, jointly; and that "this board have ordered that the number of beds to be

“applied to the use of the lying-in ward shall be equal to  
“the number of beds for sick and lame in-patients.

“By order of the board,

“THOMAS YEWD, Secretary.”

Explana-  
tion of dif-  
ferences.

This announcement was succeeded on the 6th of September by a resolution that the following document, explaining fully the differences which had occurred, should be sent to the Duke of Portland, the vice-presidents, the governors and subscribers, and that it should be published in some of the daily papers:—

“THE CASE OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

“The unwillingness of the committee of the Middlesex  
“Hospital to advertise publicly or otherwise to justify  
“themselves from the aspersions of some who thought it  
“their interest to prejudice them, though flowing from a  
“generous principle, that of doing no injury, yet may, and  
“least it should, be misconstrued, a confession for every  
“unfair thing which hath been insinuated, renders it ne-  
“cessary shortly to make known the truth.

“From a consideration of the great number of miserable  
“wretches labouring at once under diseases and poverty,  
“who could not be received into other hospitals for want  
“of room, this hospital was at first erected for the relief  
“of sick and lame. The place was chosen for its vici-  
“nity to the parish of St. Giles, abounding with poor  
“objects, and for its distance from all other hospitals of  
“that nature.

“Some considerable time after its institution, a scheme  
“was proposed to admit of married women to lye-in.  
“And as it was apprehended that the novelty of the scheme  
“might in future tempt the favourers of that part of the  
“charity to endeavour to convert the whole hospital to the  
“use of that branch only, to the great detriment of that  
“more extensive good, the relieving the sick and lame, it



“ was agreed by all the governors that a third part of the  
“ beds, and no more, should be applied for that purpose,  
“ leaving for the sick and lame a third part each, reserving  
“ three for accidents ; which agreement was then thought  
“ so equal and just, that Dr. Sandys declared his entire  
“ approbation, and gave his honour he would never attempt  
“ in anywise to injure the part of the charity for sick and  
“ lame, nor deviate from the equal proportion then agreed  
“ to ; to this also Dr. Cox agreed ; and upon these terms  
“ only the midwifery scheme was admitted.

“ Notwithstanding this, Dr. Sandys grew dissatisfied,  
“ and Dr. Cox, it is presumed well knowing the reason,  
“ contrary to the agreement and unknown to the governors,  
“ made an offer to Dr. Sandys, by the chaplain, to join  
“ with him in converting the whole charity into a lying-in  
“ hospital, provided he might remain the nominal physi-  
“ cian thereof. It could be no other than nominal, it is  
“ apprehended, since Dr. Sandys is so well qualified as a  
“ physician to take care of and prescribe for his own  
“ women. But this coming providentially to the know-  
“ ledge of the present treasurer, who was with Dr. Sandys  
“ accidentally when the chaplain came to make the offer,  
“ justly alarmed the governors. From that time, and from  
“ a pique which Dr. Cox himself publicly confessed he  
“ bore to some of the governors, was he determined, if  
“ possible, to ruin the charity, and therefore as well pub-  
“ licly as privately raised an opposition.

“ The fund was next endeavoured to be divided, thereby  
“ concluding, if the charity could be divided, it would of  
“ course be weakened, and at length destroyed ; and in  
“ consequence of that uncharitable resolution, it hath been  
“ frequently declared, and many endeavoured to be per-  
“ suaded, that the hospital could never support itself, and  
“ must sink. From this spring have they taken the seve-  
“ ral late extraordinary steps of resigning, and advertizing,  
“ to throw the whole into confusion.”

“ For the sake of that union which his Grace our late  
“ most noble President was pleased to recommend by letter  
“ produced by Dr. Sandys, and in obedience thereto, and  
“ to satisfy Dr. Sandys and every other gentleman, an  
“ offer was made to Dr. Sandys, to apply half the beds in  
“ the hospital from time to time to the use of the lying-in  
“ women, reserving four for accidents. This Dr. Sandys  
“ thought very reasonable, and agreed to. This was  
“ accordingly moved and carried at the weekly board;  
“ and Dr. Sandys declared, that if the gentlemen who were  
“ favourers of the lying-in scheme, and who had thought  
“ of raising a separate hospital for that branch of the  
“ charity only, would not be satisfied with it, but persist in  
“ endeavouring to destroy the hospital, he would leave  
“ them, and voluntarily promised to stay with the Middle-  
“ sex Hospital. Yet, contrary to his honour and promise  
“ given, he was pleased to resign within a fortnight after-  
“ wards. This is the truth of the case, and the world is  
“ left to judge of the behaviour of the governors.

“ When it was thought proper that the late treasurer  
“ should resign, he did it without giving the least previous  
“ notice. He immediately took up all his receipts from  
“ the steward of the house, that no more money should be  
“ collected, and refused to receive any more even, until  
“ another treasurer should be chose in his room, although  
“ the subscriptions which were due last Midsummer, and  
“ then and yet unreceived, amounted to 200*l*. and up-  
“ wards, and it is presumed, as the hospital debts to the  
“ same time—viz., Midsummer last—amounted to no more  
“ than 96*l*., there is no doubt but that the Middlesex Hos-  
“ pital will still flourish, and be an useful charity to the  
“ nation, for the relief of sick and lame and of lying-in  
“ married women.

“ Signed, by order of the board,

“ J. HORNE, Chairman.”

Human disappointments, like human joys, are fleeting as clouds borne before the wind, giving place to others, while others still succeed. Accordingly, at a quarterly general court, held April 19th, 1750, and again on the 15th of May of the same year, it was ordered that five new beds be added to those already in the hospital, to make the entire number forty; and in the October following a resolution was moved to open a subscription for "erecting or purchasing a convenient building" for the purposes of the hospital. At the desire of the Earl of Northumberland, a special general court of the governors was convened for this purpose, on the 18th of March, 1751, at the St. Alban's Tavern, and a committee formed to carry out the intentions of the meeting; the committee consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents, the Bishops of Durham and Peterborough, and Viscounts Chetwynd and Duncannon, besides numerous gentlemen.

1750

Increase  
of beds to  
forty.Earl of  
Northum-  
berland  
president.Building  
committee.

It would seem that about this period some suspicion arose in the minds of the *lay*-governors of a tendency to over-influence on the part of the medical officers, and resolutions were carried from time to time, having for their object to prevent the medical officers from exercising the privilege of governors. Reflection on this subject suggests two very important objections to the course here adopted: The first is, that the medical officers, from their constant presence in the hospital, and from the necessary connexion which exists between its success and their own reputation, have the highest qualifications for the office of governors; and the second, that to deny to the medical officers the privilege of governors would be to render them mere servants of the *lay*-governors, without at all benefiting the institution. The resolution first made on this subject was modified at the following quarterly court, and its consideration was postponed at the recommendation of the Earl of Northumberland, at a quarterly court, held January 2nd, 1752. Sub-

Imagined  
over-influ-  
ence of  
medical  
officers.  
Medical  
officers dis-  
franchised.

sequently, however, on the 2nd of April of the same year, the resolution was carried, "That no physician, man-midwife, or surgeon, or other officer, or servant of this charity who shall hereafter be elected, shall act as a governor of this charity during his continuance in office."

Inconveniences resulting from disfranchisement of medical officers.

This resolution naturally excited a little feeling on the part of the medical officers, but its effects were not serious. Disfranchised of his privilege as a member of the weekly board, Mr. Young, one of the surgeons, refused to enter the board-room at the request of the chairman, and desired, in his turn, that if the chairman wished for information, he should come out to him. On another occasion, Mr. Young having been invited by the board "to attend and acquaint them with the particulars of a patient's case," "excused himself by pleading ignorance of the laws of the hospital;" and at the same meeting, the board being unable "to get any information" from the medical officers relative to the cases of certain patients, "thought proper to indulge them a week longer." An instance of the bad effects of a divorce of two bodies so naturally joined is contained in the following letter from one of the physicians:

"MR. HATHWELL—I called yesterday to tell you how much I am concerned, both for your sake and for the sake of the hospital, that Elizabeth Owen, a dropsical patient, was rejected. It was her right to be received into the house, having stood a fortnight upon the list for the first vacancy. She was proper, for I am persuaded I could have cured her; as the case now stands, she will die, and whoever rejected her is as guilty of her death as you or I should be did we cut the single rope, the only remaining hold of a drowning man. I wish you could yet find a way to retrieve this step, and am,

"Your humble servant,

"C. MORTON."

And another in the following report of the house committee on the case of a complaining patient :—

“ This committee being directed by the last weekly board to inquire into the report of the house visitor of the 10th instant, relating to Mary Dolber being discharged out of the sick ward by order of Dr. Douglas, not in a condition fit to go out, have proceeded to an inquiry, and find that Dr. Douglas advised the said Mary Dolber to go out of the hospital, as he was of opinion that by so doing she would sooner get well than by staying in the hospital, and that the said Mary Dolber was fetched away by her husband on Thursday, the 9th instant, pursuant to the doctor’s advice ; but we apprehend that the doctor should have reported her case to the weekly board before he had so advised her to go out, which we certify to this board.

“ Signed { HENRY HATHWELL, in y<sup>e</sup> chair.  
JOHN HORNE,  
RENÉ BRIAND.”

In the beginning of the year 1752, we are favoured by a report on the midwifery department of the hospital ; the circumstances giving origin to this report being explained as follows :—

1752.  
Report on  
midwifery  
establish  
ment.

“ House Committee, Middlesex Hospital,

“ January 13th, 1752.

“ Whereas in a pamphlet lately published there appears a gross charge against the Lying-in Hospital in Brownlow-street, this committee thought it their duty to inquire into the number of women delivered, children born, and such children as died in the month in the lying-in ward of this hospital. This committee do make the following report :—

“ From the first admission of lying-in women to this day, 282 women have been delivered.

“ Children born, 287	{	Still born . . .	9
		Died in the month	17
		Went out . . .	249
		In the house . . .	12
			<hr/>
			287

“ That one lying-in woman has died in the said ward.

“ The above report must be agreeable to every well-wisher to the charity, and it is submitted to the weekly board whether it be not proper to publish the same.

“ Signed { JOHN HORNE,  
JOHN GERARD,  
STEPHEN LE BAS.”

Popularity  
of mid-  
wifery es-  
tablish-  
ment.  
Increase of  
patients.

The lying-in department soon after this period became so exceedingly popular, that the matron was constrained from time to time to report the over-fulness of the ward, and to inquire what steps she should take if patients who were expected should apply for admission at a time when all the beds were filled. In such an emergency, she, on several occasions, hired a room in the neighbourhood. Inquiries were made as to the rent of a neighbouring house, and the following report was made to the weekly board by the house committee:—

Proposal to  
enlarge the  
hospital.

“ The committee this day, taking into consideration the great increase of patients recommended to this hospital, and the smallness of the wards for their reception, are of opinion that the properest method to enlarge the same, until an hospital be erected, will be to have the void ground adjoining to the hospital enclosed to the height of one story, and then roofed in; and this committee are of opinion that that ward will then hold thirty-six sick and lame patients, including ten for accidents; and that the present wards be wards for twenty lying-in women, making in the whole fifty beds for patients, including ten for accidents. And they think it advisable that Messrs.



“ Goodge be applied to, to know whether they are willing  
 “ to agree with the governors of this hospital for the doing  
 “ thereof, and to treat with the committee concerning the  
 “ same.”

In place of the suggestion of the committee, Mr. Goodge proposed the building of a house, which was considered by the quarterly court as a sufficient extension of the hospital, if the governors could come to an understanding with Mr. Goodge as to terms. At a subsequent quarterly court, (Nov. 1, 1753,) the report of the building committee entrusted to treat with the city was received, and another committee was appointed to treat with Mr. Berners.

In the beginning of the following year (Feb. 7, 1754), the report of the Berners' committee was received, by which it appeared that Mr. Berners “ offered to let to this hospital “ a piece of his ground, containing four hundred and eleven “ feet in front and three hundred and sixty feet in depth, “ or two hundred feet in front, for the present; and that “ the hospital should have three years to consider of taking “ or refusing the remainder of the said ground. 1754.  
Report of  
committee  
empowered  
to treat  
with Mr.  
Berners.

“ That he will grant a term of nine hundred and ninety-  
 “ nine years, at the rent of two shillings for every foot in  
 “ front of the said ground for such part as they shall think  
 “ proper to take a lease of.”

The reports of the several committees were then laid before the president and vice-presidents; and at the quarterly court of May 2, 1754, it was moved, “ That the “ gentlemen appointed by the building committee to treat “ with Mr. Berners for his ground have power to contract “ with Mr. Berners for the same, according to the articles “ produced at the building committee on the 25th of April “ last.” Contract  
with Mr.  
Berners.

The building committee being now called upon to exercise their functions, found themselves encumbered with difficulties, and in their distress appealed, according to Difficulties  
of the  
building  
committee.



custom, to the Earl of Northumberland. The statement of their discomforts is contained in the following letter:—

Letter addressed to the president by the building committee.

“ May it please your Lordship,  
 “ The building committee, in considering of the proposed method to obtain plans, find themselves involved in this difficulty—if they receive plans without advertising, then it is, and will be objected to them, that they have some friend to serve, and that the committee act privately in order to make a job of it; on the other hand, if they advertise that they are ready to receive plans, they are told that it is unusual, and will prove fruitless; that after a plan is fixed on, then it is customary to advertise for proposals; but that it is bringing the hospital greatly into contempt and meanness to advertise for plans only, and that no architect of ability and note will furnish us with any plan upon an advertisement, as he will not expose his designs, nor put them on a footing with every pretender. See, my Lord, the dilemma! As the committee have no private view—no bye end to serve, they would willingly stop the mouth of censure, at the same time, they would willingly preserve, too, the reputation of the hospital; but the committee are not builders, and are ignorant of architecture, and the methods used therein. We are, therefore, appointed by the committee to entreat your Lordship to give us your opinion and direction what is proper to be done, and how we shall demean ourselves herein. The sanction of your Lordship’s opinion, to which we always desire to submit, will, at the same time that it directs us to do what is right, shield us from the slander of them who ever unweariedly oppose.”

The quarterly court at which this letter was read expresses the following opinion with regard to it: “The above letter tends to lessen the power of quarterly

“ courts. It reflects unwarrantably upon some of our  
 “ worthy governors, and therefore deserves censure.”

However much the proceedings of the building committee might provide for the wants of the lying-in department at some future day, the pressing necessity still existed, and the matron again (Feb. 18, 1755) comes before us with a report, “ That there are now forty lying-in  
 “ patients approved by the board, nineteen whereof are  
 “ already come in, which has reduced her to the necessity  
 “ of hiring a room in the neighbourhood for their more  
 “ convenient reception, there being but sixteen beds in this  
 “ house appropriated to that use.

1755.

Pressing  
 want of ac-  
 commodation  
 for  
 midwifery  
 patients.

“ But as there are still twenty-one not yet come in, and  
 “ therefore hourly expected, she begs the favour of this  
 “ board to instruct her how she shall conduct herself if  
 “ they should come to demand admittance faster than she  
 “ can possibly provide apartments to receive them in, there  
 “ being at present no other lodgings to be found in the  
 “ neighbourhood.”

The governors to whom this report was addressed requested that it should be read on every board-day until the next quarterly court, that the difficulty might be generally known and properly provided for. Accordingly, at the quarterly court held May 22, 1755, we find the following resolution passed by the assembly:—“ That for the  
 “ future every governor of three guineas per annum be  
 “ allowed to recommend but one lying-in patient in a year;  
 “ every governor of five guineas, two such patients in a  
 “ year; and every governor of ten guineas, to recommend  
 “ each year as many as he shall think proper: provided,  
 “ nevertheless, that he have but one such patient in the  
 “ house or on the books at one time; and that notice of  
 “ this regulation be sent to each governor in the sum-  
 “ mers to the next quarterly court.”

Regula-  
 tions to  
 meet the  
 exigencies  
 of the mid-  
 wifery de-  
 partment.

But even this arrangement proved insufficient to meet

the growing want. In the following October the matron reported, "That there are now forty-one lying-in women admitted by the board, eighteen whereof are now in the house, and the other twenty-three hourly expected;" and again in the ensuing December she reports, "That since the last board-day, she had been obliged to hire a room in the neighbourhood."

Plan of the  
new hos-  
pital.

At a special general court, held May 14, 1755, "Sir Kenrick Clayton reported from the committee appointed the 7th of March last to direct and manage the intended building, that they have fixed upon a plan, which was produced at the board, and explained by Mr. Paine, and that they have agreed with Mr. Gray for the sum of 2250*l.* to build and finish the same according to the said plan agreed on, and have further agreed to allow 50*l.* for Mr. Paine to provide a proper person to see the said plan executed."

First stone  
of the new  
hospital  
laid, May  
15th, 1755.

On the 15th of May, 1755, the first stone of the new hospital was laid by the Earl of Northumberland, a record of this event having been preserved in the inscription over the large painting in the board room, and also in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date. In this journal we read that "the anniversary sermon of the Middlesex Hospital was preached at St. Ann's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, Master of the Temple. After divine service, the Right Honourable the Earl of Northumberland, president, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., and Colonel Cornwallis, vice-presidents, with the stewards and governors, walked from the church to the ground appointed for erecting the new building for the Middlesex Hospital in Marylebone-fields, where the president, assisted by the two vice-presidents, laid the first stone. They then returned to the great concert room in Dean-street, where at the chamber door the collection

“amounted to 400*l.*; Sir William Beauchamp Proctor  
“gave 100*l.*”

On the 4th of November, 1756, a committee was formed 1756-57.  
“to take such methods as they shall think proper for Committee  
for furnish  
ing the new  
hospital.  
“furnishing the Middlesex Hospital.” In February, 1757, the powers of this committee were increased; they were ordered to meet weekly, but were limited in expenditure to 500*l.* In the succeeding May, the following motion appears upon the minute book:—“It seeming  
“necessary to this board that a proper time be allowed  
“for fitting up and furnishing the new hospital now ready  
“to be delivered into the hands of the governors, and for  
“removing the patients and family, with such goods and  
“necessaries as shall be judged proper to be removed with  
“them into the said building—a motion was made and  
“seconded, that no in-patients, accidents excepted, be  
“admitted for the space of three months, to be reckoned  
“from the 31st of this month to the 31st of August next.”

The transfer of patients appears to have taken place 1757.  
between the 30th of August and the 6th of September, Patients  
moved into  
the new  
hospital.  
1757, for on the latter date the weekly board held its first meeting in the new hospital.

The opening of the new hospital in September, 1757, Committee  
formed for  
retracting  
expenses  
and raising  
funds.  
called afresh into activity the energies of the governors. A committee was formed for retrenching expenses; another committee was requested to wait on David Garrick, Esq., to remind him of a promise made on a previous occasion, to give the hospital a benefit play; and a third committee waited on the rector and vestry of St. Marylebone to entreat a remission of burial and christening fees. The result of the last application is thus announced:—

“St. Marylebone.

“Application having been made to the parish from the  
“governors of the Middlesex Hospital to remit the burial Applica-  
tion to the  
rector and  
vestry of  
St. Maryle-  
bone for re-  
mission of  
burial and  
christening  
fees.

“ fees for poor patients that shall die in the said hospital,  
 “ pital,

“ That the governors of the said hospital be acquainted  
 “ that the burying-ground of this parish being too small,  
 “ and so filled with the inhabitants thereof, an additional  
 “ piece has lately been consecrated ; and that the fees for  
 “ burial in this parish are already appropriated as security  
 “ for the payment of the debt contracted for building the  
 “ workhouse ; therefore the parish cannot possibly comply  
 “ with the request of the governors of the said hospital.

“ Signed, JOHN AUSTIN,  
 “ Vestry Clerk.”

The Rev. Mr. Garwood, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Boote, makes the following observations on the same subject :

“ Be pleased to acquaint Mr. Huddle that as the parochial duties at Marylebone are at present very great,  
 “ and almost daily increasing, and the minister’s income  
 “ arises principally from fees for burials and christenings,  
 “ I cannot possibly comply with the petition of the Middlesex New Hospital, without doing great injury to my  
 “ successor as well as myself.”

Mr. Garrick grants  
 a benefit  
 play.

The drama, music, and public amusements were about this time frequent sources of assistance and encouragement to the hospital. In December, 1755, a play was given by Mr. Garrick towards the building of the new hospital, of which the following is the statement :—

“ Nov. 3, 1757.

“ Quarterly general court of the Middlesex Hospital  
 “ for sick and lame and for lying-in married women in  
 “ Marylebone Fields, near Oxford-road. By order of the  
 “ said court, the following account is laid before the  
 “ public :—

“ The net produce of the benefit play given  
by John Rich, Esq., Dec. 5, 1755, to-  
wards furnishing the Middlesex Hos-  
pital . . . . . £215 19 3

“ One year and ten months’ interest on the  
same from Dec. 5, 1755, to October 5,  
1757 . . . . . 19 16 0

“ Which sum has been applied in repairing the old and  
“ buying new furniture, &c., as appeared before the court  
“ this day by the bills and receipts of the several trades-  
“ men; but with all the care and economy that has been  
“ used by the governors, they find the above sum greatly  
“ insufficient to complete the furnishing of this hospital.

“ It is therefore hoped that those persons whom hu-  
“ manity or religion inspire with benevolence, will give  
“ their kind assistance and charitable contribution, whereby  
“ the governors will be enabled to carry on the useful  
“ designs of this extensive charity.”

In January, 1756, Mr. Thomas Arne offered an oratorio to the hospital, in which he proposed the performance either of Alfred or Abel, as the president might choose. And in November, 1757, Mr. Garrick promised a second benefit, stating that “ to render it beneficial to the charity he would play himself,” and assigned the comedy of “ ‘ Much Ado about Nothing,’ as being a favourite play with the ladies, and not calculated to interrupt any building upon the stage.” The Earl and Countess of Northumberland interested themselves very warmly on this occasion, as on every other that offered an opportunity of furthering the interests of the hospital. In consideration of the services done to the institution by the dramatic artists, the following motion appears upon the minutes of the weekly board in June, 1758: “ That John Rich, Esq., David Garrick, Esq., and James Lacy, Esq., be presented

Aid ob-  
tained from  
music and  
the drama.

Messrs.  
Rich,  
Garrick,  
and Lacy  
made life-  
governors.



“ with the privilege of perpetual governors of this hospital  
 “ for the generous assistance they have afforded this  
 “ charity by benefit plays.” In the month of December,  
 1758, another application was made for a benefit play,  
 when Mr. Rich promised the comedy of the “Merry Wives  
 of Windsor.” The committee were desirous on this occa-  
 sion to obtain the presence of the Prince of Wales, but  
 failed in their wishes, the following note being addressed  
 to them by the Earl of Bute :—

1758.

“ GENTLEMEN,

The Prince  
 of Wales  
 promises  
 his assist-  
 ance.

“ I have mentioned your request to his Royal Highness.  
 “ I find it does not suit his conveniency to go to the play,  
 “ but I make no doubt his Royal Highness will take some  
 “ other method of assisting this charity in the way he shall  
 “ judge the most becoming his dignity.

“ I am, gentlemen,

“ Your humble servant

“ BUTE.”

1761. -  
 Benefit at  
 Ranelagh.

The celebrated Ranelagh also contributed its aid to the  
 new hospital, as we learn by the following report of the  
 receipts of the house, made by the treasurer on the 6th of  
 June, 1761 :—

“ Persons admitted with money, 553, at 10s. 6d.

each . . . . . £290 6 6

“ Ditto with tickets . . . . . 675

---

1228

“ Paid the proprietors, at 2s. 6d. each, £153 10 0

“ Paid for wine, sugar, negus, &c. . . . . 11 15 6

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165 5 6

“ Received in money . . . . . £125 1 0

In pursuing the history of the hospital by means of the  
 meagre notices scattered through the minutes of the weekly



board, we every now and then meet with passages which, though in themselves trifling, yet, when taken in connexion with the date to which they refer, are curious and interesting. In this light I am disposed to regard the frequent cases of ague which presented themselves for relief during the early years of the existence of the hospital. Ague, it is well known, is a disease which is almost exclusively confined to damp and marshy districts; but the Middlesex Hospital at that period rose in the midst of a swamp, and many years after its foundation, so late even as the month of September, 1760, we find it “ordered, that the causeway “be repaired from Wardour-street, and continued up to “the hospital.” To a similar period in the progress of scientific medicine belongs the following order of October, 1756:—“That the millepedes be had from Covent Garden.” For the instruction of unprofessional readers, I quote the description attached to the word “millepedes” in an old medical dictionary published in 1802. “These insects,” (millepedes or woodlice,) “though they obtain a place in “the pharmacopœias, are very seldom used medicinally in “this country; they appear to act as stimulants and slight “diuretics. The expressed juice of forty or fifty living “millepedes, given in a mild drink, is said to cure very “obstinate jaundices.”

On the 5th of May, 1761, I find the following reference to the beautiful painting which decorates the board-room of the hospital. “Mr. Wright, one of the treasurers, reported that Mr. Pine,\* in St. Martin’s-lane, had acquainted “him that he had painted the picture of Lord Northum-  
Painting of the Duke of Northumberland laying the first stone of the new hospital.

\* “Robert Edge Pine. This artist was born in London about the year 1742. It is not known by whom he was instructed, but he gained the premium for the best historic design given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., in 1760, and again in 1762. He afterwards practised as a portrait painter, and was considered a respectable colourist. In 1782 he exhibited a series of pictures of scenes from Shakespeare. He afterwards went to America, where he died in 1790.”—*Bryan’s Dictionary of Painters, &c.*

“berland, which he intended as a present to this charity, “but it being now exhibited at the Arts and Sciences, and “wanting something done to it, it will be some time before “it can be delivered.

“Mr. Pine also desired that if any print is intended to “be taken from the said picture, that he may have the di- “rection of procuring the plate to be engraved.”

Silver mace  
presented to  
the hos-  
pital.

In this year also, (April 29th,) the hospital mace, bear- ing the following inscription:—“The Right Honourable “Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, president of the Middle- “sex Hospital in Marylebone-fields, the gift of Saunders “Welch, Esq.,” was presented to the board.

1762.

Building of  
the west  
wing sug-  
gested.  
Flourish-  
ing finan-  
ces.

The affairs of the hospital were now in a flourishing condition. At a quarterly court, held May 6th, 1762, the treasurer announced a full purse, and stated, “that if there “were room in the hospital, there was an ability for re- “ceiving and providing for more patients.” A motion was immediately carried for opening a subscription to assist in making an addition to the size of the hospital, and a com- mittee appointed to carry out that design. Subsequently, at a special general court, held June 17th, 1762, it was de- termined “that an additional wing be built at the west end of the present building.”

Singular  
proposal by  
Mr. Peter  
Legrand.

At about this period, namely, in May, 1762, a singular proposal was made to the governors through Mr. Wright, the treasurer, by Mr. Peter Legrand, an old gentleman 74 years of age. The proposition was to the effect that Mr. Legrand would assign to the hospital 600*l.*, invested in Old South Sea Annuities, on condition that the governors would permit him to reside in the hospital, and provide him “with all necessaries during the time of his natural life.” These terms were agreed to by the board, a room was fitted up for the old gentleman, and articles of agree- ment were drawn up and signed by the treasurer and the new inmate. On the transfer being made, the sum was

found to be fifteen pounds greater than had been stated by Mr. Legrand, and comprised "the whole of his property in the public funds." Mr. Legrand died on the 23rd of November, 1770.

The continued increase in the number of patients rendered it necessary, in the beginning of the year 1763, to contrive some means of accommodating more than heretofore. With this object, a temporary building at the east end of the hospital was suggested, and a letter was addressed to the "Earl of Northumberland, the benevolent president of this hospital, most humbly representing to his Lordship, that in consequence of a letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Bute, when his Majesty was Prince of Wales, giving hopes that his Majesty would take some method of assisting this charity in the way he should judge most becoming his dignity, the governors are encouraged to expect his Majesty's most gracious favour, and that the absolute necessity of enlarging this hospital for the reception of a greater number of poor unhappy persons, as well sick and lame as lying-in women, who daily apply for relief, (many of whom are the wives of sailors and soldiers,) obliges the governors with the greatest submission to beg his Lordship would do them the honour to beseech the King's most excellent Majesty to take into consideration the hopes they entertain of his Majesty's royal munificence and encouragement of this charity, so essentially useful to these kingdoms in preserving the lives of many of his Majesty's subjects, and most humbly to pray that his Majesty or his royal consort the Queen, would be graciously pleased to patronize this charitable and extensive undertaking, and permit one of their most illustrious names to be mentioned as patron or patroness of this hospital." The temporary building was to cost 290*l*. It was opened to patients in October, 1763.

1763.  
Increase of patients, accommodation provided by a temporary building.

Application to his Majesty George III.

Laws collected and arranged.

During the winter of 1763, the laws of the hospital, which had been carefully collected and arranged, were taken into consideration, and, in the May following, were declared by a special general court, summoned for the purpose, to be the "standing laws" of the hospital. In accordance with these laws, the first medical committee, or, as it is termed in the minutes, "physical committee," was formed, Nov. 3, 1763.

Medical committee formed.

1764.

Frame for the painting of the president.

In 1764, the portrait of the Earl of Northumberland became again a topic of attention. The artist, Mr. Pine, announced its completion, and the treasurer proposed that a frame should be made for it. In accordance with this proposition, "two drawings and a carved carlo-morutta pattern in burnished gold" were laid before the weekly board, and a frame was determined on which was to cost twenty guineas. The portrait was not presented to the hospital until the month of June, 1768.

Increased expenses; reduction of funds.

During this year, (1764,) the outlay already incurred by the erection of a temporary building at the east end of the hospital, and the preparations for a wing at the west end, pressed heavily on the hospital's funds. The treasurer announced that "the present annual expense exceeded the subscriptions by several hundred pounds per annum," and urged very strongly on the governors the necessity of making exertions to procure subscriptions. The theatre, the Opera, and Almack's, were again put in requisition by the hospital. Lady Northumberland ordered the farce of "The Upholsterer" at Covent Garden, which was preceded by "The Wonder; or, a Woman keeps a Secret;" Mr. Fermor presented a night at the Opera House, and Mr. Almack gave his rooms with his usual liberality. Both of these gentlemen were elected honorary life governors. The town had now approached the "hospital in Marylebone-fields. Mr. Wright (November 20, 1764,) "reported " that by the several buildings now carrying on, the usual

Appeal to the drama and music.

Building around the hospital.

“ ways to this hospital are greatly obstructed and rendered  
 “ almost impassable ; therefore he has applied to Mr. Ber-  
 “ ners for a coachway to the hospital, from Oxford-street,  
 “ up Newman-street, which he has granted. Mr. Wright  
 “ also proposes that the builders in Berners'-street may be  
 “ desired to lay their bricks, &c., in such a manner that  
 “ they may not obstruct the highway as they do now.

“ ORDERED—That the secretary desire leave of Mr. Man-  
 “ vell to fix a painted board at the corner of Newman-street,  
 “ with an inscription mentioning that the coach and foot-  
 “ way to the Middlesex Hospital are up that street.”

The west wing pressed heavily on the resources of the hospital during the years 1765 and 1766, and the treasurers found it necessary to sell considerable sums of funded property. Nevertheless, friends and benefactors were not wanting. Mr. William Gray and Mr. John Bastard did “ great part of the bricklayers’ and masons’ work at prime cost,” and Mr. Samuel Goodman glazed the whole of the wing at his own expense. On the 14th of May, 1766, the treasurer ensured the west wing for 2000/. and, in June, 1768, instructions were given for finishing it and fitting it up. The erection of Berners'-street, and the extension of building around the hospital gave rise to an additional expense in the shape of paving, which, according to an agreement made by the treasurer (September, 1766), was to be effected with “ pebbles,” the distance to be paved being “ from the coffee-house to the east little gate.” Subsequently, in 1769, the front area of the hospital was decorated with trees, as appears by the following minute :—“ The board received an application signed by “ several of the inhabitants of Berners'-street, requesting “ the liberty of planting a row of trees, at their own ex- “ pense, in the court before the hospital, alleging “ that it will add to the beauty of the street, and, they “ apprehend, will not be detrimental to the hospital.”

1765-66.

Diminished funds.

Completion of the west wing.



“RESOLVED—That the above request be granted, provided, that when the said trees shall want cutting, it be done by the said inhabitants in such form and height as the board shall approve.”

1770.  
Patients  
admitted  
into the  
west wing.

In August, 1770, the governors having examined the lower ward of the new wing, and finding it “proper for the reception of patients,” ordered that such patients as the medical officers might approve should be moved into it. The additional room thus afforded enabled the governors to transfer the lying-in patients, in whose wards puerperal fever had broken out from over crowding, to the temporary wing. In January, 1772, beds were ordered for the new wing, and, in 1773, the weekly board recommended that the furnishing of the first floor of the west wing should be completed.

Names  
given to  
the wards.

Hitherto it had been the custom, in conformity with the practice of infirmaries and small hospitals, to call the wards after the name of the nurses who attended them. This habit necessarily becomes inconvenient in an establishment of large size, and where the nurses are liable to change ; hence we find the governors assembled in quarterly court in February, 1774, resolving, that the names, “Percy, Clayton, Pyke, and Villeneau be given to four of the wards, and that it be left to the direction of the treasurers to give names to the remaining wards. The two former of these names are naturally interwoven with the success of the institution, and to Mr. Pyke the hospital became legatee to the amount of one thousand pounds. The name, “Villeneau’s Ward” was afterwards changed to “Founder’s Ward.” On Christmas-day, 1781, it was arranged that the wards on the ground floor should be entitled “Duke” and “Duchess”, and those of the first pair “Percy” and “Clayton.” The names “Duke,” “Duchess,” and “Percy” are lasting records of the munificence and



charity of the noble house of Percy; and "Clayton" of the practical benevolence of Sir Kenrick Clayton.

On the 29th of May, 1770, a decree was issued by the Court of Chancery, of much importance to the hospital. By this decree it is declared, that the Middlesex with other hospitals are excluded by the mortmain act from the possession of any freehold or copyhold estates that may be bequeathed to them. The cause which gave rise to this decision was one in which "Penelope Anderson was plaintiff, and John Willey, Peter Rich, John Machin, William Wright, and others, defendants. The said John Willey and Peter Rich, executors of the last will and testament of Morris Spurling, had transferred to them the sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, three per cent. bank annuities reduced, being one-third part of 400*l.* of the said annuities, which by the said Morris Spurling was bequeathed to the treasurers of the Middlesex hospital, the treasurers of the Lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, and the treasurers of the Small-pox hospital, in equal shares, for the benefit of the said hospitals, subject to the contingencies mentioned in the said will."

Decree in  
Chancery  
relative to  
the Mort-  
main Act.

In 1773, it was resolved by the weekly board "That an early application be made for a licence for this hospital, pursuant to the directions of the act of parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the better regulation of Lying-in Hospitals.'" It was, moreover, decided, "that a board, with an inscription, according to the act aforementioned, be fixed at the end of the temporary building."

1773.

Licence ap-  
plied for.

In July, 1774, we have the pleasing intelligence, "That there is now and has been for some time past a large balance in the treasurers' hands, more than sufficient to answer the current expenses," and a request on the part of the treasurers to purchase stock. Moreover, in November of the same year, it was determined that Messrs. Coutts

1774.

Flourish-  
ing finan-  
ces.

Messrs.  
Coutts  
appointed  
bankers.

should be made the bankers of the hospital. With so flourishing a state of the finances, we are not surprised to find a request to Mr. Paine to meet the committee for building the east wing, and a subsequent report to the weekly board of a plan for the said wing. In the month of May, 1775, a special general court was summoned, to consider the proposed plan, and a resolution was agreed to unanimously, to appoint an early meeting to "carry the same into immediate execution." In connexion with this resolution is another, that "Subscription books be opened " for the purpose of raising a fund towards defraying the " expenses of erecting the wing, and completing the " building."

1775.  
Proposal  
for erecting  
the east  
wing.

1777. The garden which now forms so conspicuous an ornament to the hospital was first brought under the serious attention of the weekly board in February, 1777, when it was referred to the treasurer, "to procure an estimate of " the charge of laying out that ground either as a garden " for pot-herbs, for a drying-ground, or walks for the pa- " tients, to whose health such air may be conducive." Previously to this period it had been treated as waste ground, and was wholly neglected. It is true, that, in 1762, the board expressed their opinion, that if "kept in order, and " planted with herbs, it would be of great use to the hos- " pital;" and at the same time allowed to the elaboratory man, an amateur gardener, 20s. for attending to it; but this man soon after left, and the project for cultivating the garden was given up. In April, 1780, an order was given by the weekly board "to plough and erop the piece of " ground behind the hospital with potatoes and French " beans, and to these were added, during the following " year, other culinary and some medicinal herbs." In the autumn of 1781, the matron was called before the board, to state whether any and what advantages to the establishment had resulted from cultivating the garden. She

Garden cul-  
tivated.

reported, "That the advantages accruing to this hospital from the produce of the garden have not been adequate to the money expended thereon, but is of opinion that the house might be amply furnished, and consequently the charity much benefited, were due attention paid to such garden."

In the spring of 1782, another attempt was made to render the garden productive. "Mr. Hare, seedsman, in Oxford-street, came to the board, and offered to dig and crop that part of the ground behind the hospital which is at present without any crop upon it, for the sum of two pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, which the board agreed to, and directed him to begin the business to-morrow. The articles to be put in the ground are peas, beans, cabbage-plants, Scotch kale, and French beans."

In 1785, the garden came again before the weekly board. In June, "Mr. Phillips recommended the planting of poplars round the garden belonging to this hospital, conceiving such a step would not be attended with great expense, and would, besides other advantages, conceal disagreeable objects;" and, in the following year, "Mr. J. Anson, the collector, proposed, on receiving the sum of three pounds for putting the garden into order, to undertake the care of it for five pounds a year, and that it shall produce sufficient vegetables for the use of the house except potatoes; and that, the house being fully supplied, he have the overplus, if any; and in consideration of laying on ten loads of dung a year, he be allowed the hay to be made from the grass-plots."

The mention of grass-plots explains, in some measure, an application made by Mr. Lunardi, in May, 1785, to be permitted to ascend in his balloon from the ground behind the hospital. The ground before the hospital was, not long after, an object of desire to the Berners-street division

Unproductive-  
ness of  
the garden.

The garden  
cropped and  
planted.

Poplars  
planted  
around the  
garden.

Applica-  
tions for  
the use of  
the garden  
and court-  
yard.

of the West Marylebone Volunteers, who discovered in it conveniences for performing their military evolutions. Both applications were very properly refused.

1780. The east wing of the hospital, in 1780, was completed and habitable; and in the month of May of this year an order was given for fitting up certain of the wards for lying-in patients and convalescents, and removing the patients into their new quarters.

1781. The arrangements for the east wing, and the additional number of patients thrown upon the funds of the hospital, soon began to be heavily and severely felt. It was calculated that the income for the year 1781 amounted to no more than 1263*l.* 14*s.*, while the entire number of subscribers was four hundred and forty-two. With such a financial account, we are not surprised to find the following resolution among the minutes of the weekly board held

1782. March 19th, 1782. "It appearing to the board that a further reduction of expenses of this hospital is absolutely necessary: Resolved, that Percy Ward be for the present shut up, and Catherine Middlemass, the nurse attending it, discharged at Lady-day next." In April it was "resolved that the temporary women's ward be for the present shut up, and that Eleanor Conolly, the nurse attending it, be discharged this day." It was thought proper also "to discharge one of the night nurses, on account of the number of patients being reduced." And the assistant matron was recommended to seek some other employment.

Further retrenchment. The weekly board, together with special committees, were now actively engaged in examining the state of the hospital, in order to determine what steps might be taken to retrench further the expenses of the establishment, but with all their efforts the charity was involved in considerable difficulties. In July, 1782, Mr. Wright "represented "to the board that the hospital was indebted to the

“tradesmen for one year’s provisions, &c., at Midsummer last, which amounts to 1215*s.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; that the balance in hand is only 362*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, out of which the executors of Mr. Bastard are to be paid the balance of his account.”

“The board, therefore, desire that Mr. Maehin and Mr. Wright do sell the said 850*l.*, whereby they will be enabled to pay the tradesmen half a year to Christmas last; and add further, that the state of the charity should be examined as to the real amount of annual expense and income, since without the above sum the ease of the hospital would have been very alarming, the three subsequent quarters’ subscriptions not amounting to more than will pay one quarter’s bills and the current expenses.” In September of the same year, the board finding “that the outgoings of this hospital greatly exceed the income; that there will be due to the several tradesmen three quarters at Michaelmas next, and that the present cash belonging to the hospital, being 55*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, is not sufficient to defray the servants’ wages due at Michaelmas next, it was resolved that some method must be taken to reduce the present expenses.” Again, we find Mr. Wright announcing to the board that the “real expenses of the hospital last year were about 2200*l.*, the annual income only to 1200*l.*” And in December, “that the hospital has been for some time in debt to the bankers.” To remedy the latter inconvenience, he proposed the sale of 300*l.* reduced bank annuities. In January, 1783, the following letter was sent to each of the governors:

“This board, taking into consideration the state of the debts of this hospital, do find that there are four quarters, including Christmas last, due to the several tradesmen of this hospital, which may amount to upwards of one thousand pounds.”

Serious  
state of  
finances.

1783.

Alarming  
state of  
finances.  
Proposal to  
sell funded  
property.



“ Resolved,—That summonses be sent to the governors  
 “ at large, desiring their attendance at the next general  
 “ court the 6th of February next, in order to consider of  
 “ empowering the treasurers to dispose of the funds belong-  
 “ ing to this charity, to discharge the debts due to the  
 “ tradesmen, and to consider further the state of this  
 “ charity.”

At the quarterly court above referred to, committees of retrenchment in every department were formed, and it was determined to postpone for the present so ruinous a step as the sale of the funded property of the hospital.

Hospital  
dietary.

Among the various subjects investigated by the special committees, was that of the hospital dietary, and the result of the inquiry on this head was the adoption of the following tables, which were considered to be more simple and economical than those previously in use :

*Daily Dietary.*

	FULL DIET.	LOW DIET.	MILK DIET.
Bread . . . . .	14 oz.	14 oz	14 oz.
Cooked meat . . .	6 oz.	3 oz.	—
Milk porridge . .	1 pint.	1 pint	1 pint.
Broth . . . . .	1 ditto.	1 ditto.	—
Beer { Summer . .	1 quart.	1 quart.	milk 1½ pint.
{ Winter . . .	1 pint.	1 pint.	

*Dietary for Lying-in Patients for Twenty-one days.*

	THREE DAYS.	SIX DAYS.	TWELVE DAYS.
Caudle . . . . .	5 pints.	4 pints.	—
Broth . . . . .	1 pint. (?)*	1 pint.	—
Bread . . . . .	loaf.	loaf.	loaf.
Cooked meat . . .	—	4 oz.	8 oz.

\* In the minute book the words are “ a pint of caudle daily,” but coming directly after “ five pints of caudle daily,” this is obviously a mistake. It is not clear whether the one pint refers to broth or water gruel.



	THREE DAYS.	SIX DAYS.	TWELVE DAYS.
Butter . . . . .	—	2 oz.	2 oz.
Beer . . . . .	—	1 pint.	2 pints.
	—	—	water gruel.

The dietary was again altered and improved in 1790. In the midst of the pecuniary difficulties in which the hospital was at present plunged, it was discovered that James Cuff, the collector, had become a defaulter to the hospital to the amount of upwards of 400*l.*, in subscriptions which he had received.

Defalcation  
in the col-  
lector's ac-  
counts.

Among other retrenchments made during the year 1783, it was found necessary to reduce the lying-in establishment, and the number of patients was consequently diminished to six. In November, 1785, a committee, appointed to examine into the state of the midwifery department, laid the following laws for regulating that department before the quarterly court:—

1785.

Midwifery  
department  
reduced  
and re-  
modelled.

“ 1st. That the governors of this hospital shall have a right to recommend lying-in married women as usual.

“ 2nd. That eight women instead of four, the present number, be in future admitted weekly, either by ballot or otherwise, as the board shall direct.

“ 3rd. That the women who are admitted do attend the physician man midwife at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the day following their admission, to receive his advice and instructions.

“ 4th. That a sufficient number of midwives be appointed to attend the women at their own habitations during the time of labour, and that they be enjoined to call in the physician man-midwife in every case of danger or difficulty.

“ 5th. That any woman after admission shall, in case of need, be supplied with medicines from this hospital, provided the physician man-midwife gives directions for the same in writing, but not otherwise.

“ 6th. That the physician man-midwife do, on every board-day, or as often as he conveniently can, make a report of the women who shall have been delivered in the preceding week, specifying the name and place of abode of each woman, by whom delivered, and the sex of the child or children.

“ 7th. That for every woman so delivered the physician man-midwife be allowed five shillings to defray the charge of midwife, coach hire, and other incidental expenses.

“ 8th. That a proper number of governors be appointed from time to time, by the weekly board, as visitors to the lying-in department.”

1786.

Proposal to  
no longer  
admit mid-  
wifery in-  
patients

In the month of February, 1786, the weekly board came to the resolution of admitting no more lying-in patients, as appears by the following minute: “ The board recommend to the committee for the lying-in department, when they next meet, to form a letter, by which the contributors to this charity may be acquainted that no woman can be received to lie-in in the house, after Tuesday, the 28th of February next; but that agreeably to the confirmation of the last court, pregnant women offering will be delivered at their own habitations.”

Midwifery  
out-pa-  
tients.

The aid afforded by the hospital to lying-in women was now, therefore, confined to supplying them with assistance in their labours out of the house, and presenting them with the small donation of five shillings. Frequent entries occur in the minutes of the weekly board, such as the following: “ Dr. Krohn produced to the board forty vouchers for forty lying-in women delivered at their own habitations.” This plan originated, as has been observed, in a desire to retrench the expenses of the hospital, but does not appear to have been effectual, if we may judge by the following extract of a minute made in October, 1786:—

“ Whereas the expenses of this house appearing to be as

“ much, if not more, now, than at the time when lying-in patients were admitted, it was moved and seconded that the ensuing general court be made acquainted therewith, that a committee may be appointed to examine into the business, in order that if found true such measures may be taken as will contribute to the good of this charity.” The result of the consideration of this question by the committee would seem to have been the following resolution, which was made in November of the same year—namely, “ That Luey Goodman and one more pregnant woman, the first that offers in the like circumstances, be admitted to lie-in in the hospital.”

By this regulation, lying-in patients to the number of two were again admissible into the hospital, but as time crept on, the regulation was infringed, and in February, 1792, we find a notice to the following effect: “ It appearing that four lying-in patients were last year admitted into the house, instead of two, the number allowed by the laws of the hospital, it was moved and seconded that the said law be in future strictly adhered to.”

Midwifery in-patients re-admitted but limited to two.

The retrenchments of the hospital, though conducted in a most spirited manner, and carried, in some instances, to the extreme of prudence, were incapable of warding off the poverty which was gradually closing around it. The following letter gives a graphic picture of the difficulties under which, at this time, the institution laboured:—

1787.  
Financial difficulties.

“ Middlesex Hospital, March 3rd, 1787.

“ The distresses of those excellent institutions, the Westminster and St. George’s Hospitals, having experienced great relief by being made generally known, the governors of this hospital would be inexcusable if they longer neglected to lay before the public the declining state of an institution equally laudable and deserving, the conduct of which will bear the strictest scrutiny.

Appeal to the public for aid.

“ As many of the most miserable of our fellow-creatures

“ cannot raise the fees for admission into the chartered  
 “ hospitals, they must perish if the subscription hospitals  
 “ did not freely open their doors to receive them.

“ In this hospital, since the year 1745, the time of its  
 “ institution, eighty-five thousand seven hundred and six  
 “ patients have been admitted, and, owing to its particular  
 “ situation in the midst of new buildings, twenty thousand  
 “ seven hundred and thirty-six have been accidents of the  
 “ most dangerous nature.

“ The considerable and unexpected decrease of legacies,  
 “ benefactions, and subscriptions, has lately compelled the  
 “ governors exceedingly to contract their benevolent plan,  
 “ and although prudence has withheld them from running  
 “ into debt, (except to the treasurers, for money advanced  
 “ by them,) this excellent institution, having but very  
 “ small reversionary interests, is in danger of sinking,  
 “ unless the truly charitable will vouchsafe to extend their  
 “ speedy aid towards the support and continuance of this  
 “ excellent undertaking, for which purpose benefactions  
 “ are most earnestly entreated.”

Appeal to  
 the Musical  
 Fund.

The musical performances in Westminster Abbey, patronised by his Majesty George III., were a source of great benefit to charitable institutions, at this period, and to them the hospital now looked with hope. The following letter was sent to each of the directors of the Musical Fund :—

“ Middlesex Hospital, March 17, 1787.

“ My Lords or Sirs,

“ The governors of this hospital having been informed  
 “ that the agreement between the Musical Fund and the  
 “ Westminster and St. George’s Hospitals, expires at the  
 “ end of the next jubilee concert in the Abbey: they  
 “ most earnestly entreat your Lordships’ influence to ob-  
 “ tain for this excellent institution the advantage of suc-

“ceeding to share in the profits arising from some of those  
“truly excellent performances.

“The governors presume to say that they believe few  
“charitable institutions are more important or more faith-  
“fully managed, and they hope no one at present so much  
“distressed; so great, indeed, is their distress, that were they  
“not in hope of relief from that source which has already  
“saved two similar institutions, they should be almost in  
“despair. In the present emergency the governors have  
“thought it necessary to send an application for assistance  
“to all the substantial inhabitants in the neighbourhood  
“of the hospital, and the form of which I take the liberty  
“of enclosing for your Lordships’ further information.

“I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
“your Lordships’ most obedient and very humble servant,  
“JOHN HALE, Chairman of Committee.”

The Bishop of Rochester was also appealed to in the letter which follows:—

Appeal to  
his Majesty  
through the  
Bishop of  
Rochester.

“My Lord,

“The committee on the state of the Middlesex hospital  
“desire me to take the liberty of acquainting your Lord-  
“ship, that they have been informed, the agreement  
“between the directors of the Musical Fund and the  
“Westminster and St. George’s Hospitals will expire after  
“the next ensuing meetings. The governors of this hos-  
“pital, not presuming to approach the throne, most  
“humbly entreat your Lordship to intercede with his  
“Majesty, that this truly laudable and extremely dis-  
“tressed institution may be rescued from impending ruin  
“by his Majesty’s goodness, and that he will be graciously  
“pleased to recommend this hospital to share in the pro-  
“fits of those future performances in which the most  
“refined entertainment is united with the most benevo-  
“lent purposes.

“ I am also desired to assure your Lordship, that the  
 “ governors are raising every means in their power to  
 “ support the hospital, and have not only applied to the  
 “ public, but also directed the enclosed paper to be  
 “ delivered to particular persons, from whom they hope for  
 “ the greatest assistance. The governors will always be  
 “ happy to follow any advice your Lordship may please to  
 “ give to them, and hope for your forgiveness if they  
 “ should have erred in presuming to make an improper  
 “ application.

“ I have the honour to be, with the greatest reverence,  
 “ my Lord, your lordship’s most obedient and very humble  
 “ servant,

“ JOHN HALE, Chairman of the Committee.”

State of the  
 hospital.

The following account of the state of the hospital was  
 also sent to the Bishop of Rochester, to the several direc-  
 tors of the Musical Fund, and distributed generally :

“ Middlesex Hospital, March 17, 1787.

“ The subscription hospitals are, without doubt, the  
 “ most beneficial of all the charities which have been  
 “ instituted. Many other benevolent plans have lately  
 “ been established, and their interest pressed with a greater  
 “ degree of zeal ; but none of them are comparatively so  
 “ useful either to the objects or the public. A great multi-  
 “ tude of the most miserable of our fellow-creatures, who  
 “ cannot secure the fees and securities necessary for  
 “ admission into the endowed chartered hospitals, are,  
 “ without any expense, received into these houses of mercy,  
 “ where they are supplied with everything that can contri-  
 “ bute to the cure of their bodily diseases. At the same  
 “ time, the serious advice imprinted upon them in the  
 “ time of adversity is likely to produce reformation of  
 “ their lives, and tend to the salvation of their souls.

“ The amazing number of cures performed at so small



“ an expense will not be credited, unless it be considered  
“ that the ablest physicians and surgeons humanely give  
“ their assistance without fee or reward, and that the best  
“ medicines and most proper provisions are purchased on  
“ the most advantageous terms ; and that a small number  
“ of nurses are sufficient to attend a great number of  
“ patients, who are obliged to take everything that is  
“ necessary, restrained from everything improper, and  
“ kept in a state of wholesome cleanliness. With such  
“ assistances, every guinea subscribed obtains greater  
“ advantages for the poor patient than ten times the sum  
“ could procure at their own habitations, where they are  
“ void of care or control.

“ Notwithstanding such incomparable advantages are  
“ derived from these important institutions, it is no less  
“ true than lamentable, that all the subscription hospitals  
“ for the sick and lame in this great metropolis have  
“ lately not only been declining, but in danger of dissolution. The Westminster and St. George’s Hospitals,  
“ by making their state known to the public, have obtained deserved protection, and their temporary distresses  
“ have been relieved. The governors of the Middlesex  
“ Hospital would, therefore, be inexcusable, if they longer  
“ neglected to solicit the public attention to the declining  
“ state of an institution equally laudable and useful in its  
“ design, and the conduct of which will bear, and entreats  
“ the strictest scrutiny, the books being open to any  
“ gentleman’s inspection.

“ Within these hospital walls, since the year 1745, when  
“ the hospital was first opened, 85,706 patients have been  
“ received, 20,736 of whom had met with dreadful accidents, to which the number of new buildings has considerably contributed.

“ The expenses of the hospital, upon the most economical and confined plan (consistent with its existence),

“ amounted the last year, to 1802*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The subscrip-  
 “ tions and whole annual income only to 973*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ; the  
 “ debts due at last Christmas, chiefly for money advanced by  
 “ the treasurers, to 781*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The only funds remain-  
 “ ing are 1000*l.* 3 per cent. bank annuities, and there are  
 “ no considerable reversionary legacies.

“ From hence it is evident how soon this laudable edifice  
 “ must become a ruin unless some spirited measures are  
 “ adopted to support it, and those possessed of affluence  
 “ can be induced to compassionate and relieve the extreme  
 “ miseries of their fellow-creatures, the number of whom is  
 “ daily increasing. To the kind assistance of the inhabi-  
 “ tants of Marylebone, St. Pancras, St. Ann’s, and St.  
 “ Giles parishes, the hospital may surely plead a claim  
 “ founded on justice, gratitude, and even self-interest, for  
 “ if the account could be exactly ascertained of the amaz-  
 “ ing number of the poor of their parishes who have been  
 “ cured at the expense of this charity, and whose families  
 “ have thereby been prevented from becoming burthensome,  
 “ it would be manifest that without such assistance, the  
 “ poor’s rate must have been greatly augmented. For  
 “ this reason, every householder in the above districts is  
 “ in some degree under an obligation to the hospital—is  
 “ interested in its preservation, and, it is to be hoped, will,  
 “ according to his ability, contribute to its relief.

“ May the Father of mercies and God of all comfort  
 “ grant success to this application; may every one to  
 “ whose hands this true state of a most useful charity  
 “ comes, be warmed with benevolence towards it, and  
 “ cheerfully contribute to its support.”

The Church was not omitted in this general application for assistance; the above statement was sent to the clergy of Marylebone and of the surrounding parishes, enclosed in the following note :—

Appeal to  
the clergy  
of the  
neigh-  
bouring  
parishes.

“ Middlesex Hospital, March 20, 1787.

“ The governors of this charity, seeing and lamenting  
 “ its declining state, have adopted the resolution of send-  
 “ ing the enclosed paper to the principal inhabitants of  
 “ the adjoining parishes, informing them of its present  
 “ distressed situation, and soliciting their assistance. As  
 “ on a similar occasion, the ministers of the churches and  
 “ chapels in St. George’s and St. James’s parishes kindly  
 “ undertook from their pulpits zealously to solicit the  
 “ charitable aid for St. George’s Hospital ; the governors  
 “ of the Middlesex Hospital earnestly beg you will be  
 “ pleased to recommend, in a discourse to your auditors,  
 “ the notice and support of this well deserving institution.

“ I am, Reverend Sir,

“ Your very obedient humble servant,

“ JOHN HALE, Chairman.”

Another note was directed to the commissioners and vestry of the parish of St. Marylebone.

Appeal to  
the com-  
missioners  
and vestry  
of St. Mary-  
lebone.

“ The memorial of the weekly committee of the Mid-  
 “ dlesex Hospital,

“ Showeth,

“ That from the decrease of subscribers to this hospital,  
 “ and other unforeseen circumstances, the revenue thereof  
 “ is so much reduced that the governors are unable to  
 “ support the same without immediate assistance from  
 “ benevolent persons.

“ That the governors, considering the weight which a  
 “ recommendation from the board of commissioners would  
 “ have with many respectable inhabitants of the parish,  
 “ are of opinion, that if they would kindly lend their as-  
 “ sistance in such way as they shall judge proper, it may  
 “ be of essential service to the hospital.

“ JOHN HALE, Chairman.”

1788.  
Appeal to  
the execu-  
tors of  
Lady Grant.

In the winter of 1788, we have another insight into the actual state of the hospital, and the results of the applications of the preceding year, in a document which was sent by the weekly board to the Rev. Dr. Trotter and Thomas Cadell, Esq. This document is as follows :—

“ Middlesex Hospital Weekly Board, Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1788.

“ Intelligence having been communicated to this board, that the late Lady Grant has by her will bequeathed 500*l.* to St. George’s Hospital, and also a very considerable sum to be applied to other pious and charitable uses, and, having been informed that you, Sir, together with the Rev. Dr. Trotter, are appointed to the sacred and honourable office of the disposal of that benevolent legacy :

“ The governors of this hospital think it incumbent on them to give you the earliest information of the awful and alarming situation of this important and excellent institution.

“ The death of many of the oldest and greatest patrons of the hospital, and the late decrease of legacies, which have always formed so great a part of the income of subscription hospitals, without any decrease of the miserable objects whose cases were in immediate need of relief, have occasioned the disbursements for several years past to exceed the receipts, notwithstanding that frugality, approaching to parsimony, has been observed, and every reduction made consistent with the useful existence of the hospital.

“ The subsequent increase of revenue which might have been reasonably expected, has been greatly obstructed by the increase of new charitable institutions, particularly the dispensaries, which although, in comparison with the hospitals, so extremely deficient in the accommodation of the patients and the improvement of science, yet being zealously promoted by interested persons, and

“ permitting subscribers to send many patients for little  
“ money, are likely fatally to affect the interests of all the  
“ subscription hospitals; although in them only the ex-  
“ tremely poor and miserable can find adequate relief.

“ Under these unfavourable circumstances, the governors  
“ of this hospital have exerted their utmost endeavours to  
“ discover new resources.

“ Last year, they informed the public at large of the  
“ great distress of the hospital by advertisements in news-  
“ papers, and applied in the strongest manner personally  
“ to the inhabitants of the adjoining parishes, which re-  
“ ceived such peculiar benefits from the hospital by the  
“ care of so great a number of their miserable paupers.

“ These applications procured the sum of 911*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.

“ In the beginning of the present year, his Majesty was  
“ graciously pleased to nominate the Middlesex Hospital  
“ to share with the Sons of the Clergy and the Musieal  
“ Fund in the profits of the music which was intended to  
“ be performed in Westminster Abbey, and as that source  
“ had rescued St. George’s and the Westminster Hospital  
“ from great distress, by procuring for each of them 4000*l*.,  
“ the governors entertained the pleasing expectation that  
“ this hospital would receive similar advantage.

“ But, unfortunately, Mr. Hastings’ trial occasioned the  
“ performances to be deferred.

“ The unhappy state of his Majesty’s health making it  
“ doubtful whether these performances will ever be re-  
“ newed, and the unavoidable expense of the hospital  
“ having, this year, exceeded the income more than 800*l*.,  
“ the governors would be in despair of supporting this  
“ house of mercy in a state of considerable usefulness, if  
“ they had not confidence that Providence will not permit  
“ so benevolent, so useful, and so faithfully conducted an  
“ institution to perish. The governors, therefore, with the  
“ more confidence, hope and trust that you, sir, and Mr.

“ Cadell, will be so kind as to weigh the merits, the wants,  
 “ and the importance of this institution with those of many  
 “ others which undoubtedly will claim your attention, and  
 “ grant as large a share of the bountiful bequest as you  
 “ think consistent with the intention of the pious donor,  
 “ who, there is the best reason to believe, would full as  
 “ liberally have considered this hospital as she did St.  
 “ George’s had she been acquainted with its much greater  
 “ distress.

“ I am, sir, your very obedient, humble servant,  
 “ JOHN HALE, Treasurer and Chairman.”

Influence  
 of dispen-  
 saries on  
 hospitals.

In the document preceding, reference is made to the mischief occasioned to the hospital by the establishment of dispensaries, and the opinion there expressed was the result of some attention directed to the subject in the spring of the year. At a quarterly court, held May 1, 1788, it was resolved, that certain “ governors be a committee to take into consideration the several publications “ relative to the medical dispensaries, and do communicate “ with the governors of other hospitals whether any and “ what mode can be adopted by the hospital to prevent “ the increase of such dispensaries, which are very prejudicial to the regular established hospitals; and do consider whether all the relief held out for poor persons “ under the dispensary establishments cannot be administered by the hospitals, as they now stand; and if not “ whether such improvements may not be made as shall “ fully answer all the purposes of charity proffered by the “ institution of such dispensaries, and be the means to “ encourage all persons inclined to subscribe to such “ charitable institutions to pay their money to a regular “ established hospital in preference to a dispensary.”

The resolutions framed by this committee were to the following effect :—



1st, "That it may be an advantage to the Middlesex Hospital, and to the public, to extend its plan to a more general visitation of out-patients, and that it may be done by a small amendment or explanation of its rules and orders.

Proposed plan to obviate the injury done by dispensaries.

2nd, "That it is the opinion of this committee that such a plan might be more effectually carried into execution if the governors of St. George's and the Westminster Hospitals should concur in the measure proposed.

3rd, "That the governors of this hospital, being governors of one or both of those hospitals, be requested to procure a meeting of some of the governors from each of those hospitals to consider of the proposition hereinbefore mentioned."

It must not, however, be supposed that the difficulties which oppressed the hospital were sufficient to destroy its usefulness. In the midst of all its distress, we find the weekly board making arrangements for the reception of additional patients as soon as the emergency arose. Thus we learn, that on the 17th of March, 1789, when "the number of patients applying for relief" was greater "than the house could accommodate," it was immediately resolved that "six more beds be fitted up."

1789.

Increase of patients, new beds provided.

It is hardly to be wondered at, that, pinched in resources and economizing to the utmost stretch of possibility, the internal arrangements of the hospital should have been unable to defy the searching eye of the critic. In this light we are to regard the philanthropist Howard, to whom the following note was addressed by the weekly board in August, 1789:—

Howard, the philanthropist; his criticisms of the hospital.

"Middlesex Hospital, August 18, 1789.

"Many of the governors, having read the strictures on this hospital published by Mr. Howard, conceiving much

Letter to Howard.

“injury may accrue to the charity from thence, and the  
 “circumstances of the wards being close and dirty not ap-  
 “plying in any degree to the real state of them, they  
 “being large, clean, and airy, will be much honoured by  
 “another visit from that gentleman, who, they flatter  
 “themselves, will in a future publication expiate the ill  
 “impression on the minds of the public by a true descrip-  
 “tion of the endeavours of the governors to render that  
 “charity as eminently useful to the objects received therein  
 “as their finances will admit. The governors also cannot  
 “help expressing their fears lest Mr. Howard’s description  
 “of the charity having, on the whole, an air of poverty,  
 “may likewise materially prejudice it, by deterring bene-  
 “volent persons from contributing by legacies towards the  
 “support of an hospital represented to them (by so high  
 “an authority as Mr. Howard) to be poor and declining.

“By order of the board,

“GEORGE PLAGAVEN, Secretary.”

Effect of  
Howard’s  
criticisms.

In anticipation of such a visit, conjoined possibly with  
 the “still small voice” of conscience, great activity, in the  
 shape of patching, mending, and washing, immediately  
 followed the above note, and quite sufficient was ordered  
 to be done by that very board, and on that very day, to  
 prove that Mr. Howard’s strictures were not wholly with-  
 out foundation; partitions were removed, walls were new  
 painted, new pillows were ordered, and repairs and white-  
 washing were immediately executed.

1790.

Classifica-  
tion of pa-  
tients ac-  
cording to  
sex.

Munificent  
contribu-  
tions from  
the Musical  
Fund.

In the beginning of the year 1790, it was first contem-  
 plated to dispose the “women and men patients on dif-  
 ferent sides of the house,” and the “ward called Clayton’s  
 “Ward was ordered to be opened for the reception of  
 “patients.”

In the same year, the musical performances in West-  
 minster Abbey came powerfully to the aid of the hospital;

many large sums were derived from that source, and to a grateful feeling for such help I am inclined to attribute the origin of the name of one of the wards at the present hour, namely, "Handel's Ward." By an order of August 5th, 1790, the "directors of the musical performances at the Abbey were elected vice-presidents of the hospital, and the sub-directors were elected honorary governors." The sum allotted to the hospital from the amount of the gatherings made at these performances was one thousand pounds.

In 1791, a plan suggested by Dr. Latham was laid before the quarterly court. This plan had for its object the "increase of patients to be admitted into this hospital," and corresponds in principle with the scheme of the modern "Sanatorium;" the plan is thus developed:—

Origin of  
the name  
"Handel's  
Ward."

1791.

Dr. La-  
tham's pro-  
posed hos-  
pital sana-  
torium.

"In one point of view, charitable institutions may be considered as evils to the community, as they prevent that provident care which every man ought to exercise against the days of age or infirmity, and create a demand upon the benevolent of mankind, in a great measure, only for the idle and profligate; hence some attempt to improve them becomes highly necessary. Hitherto there has been no difference made amongst patients admitted into hospitals. The persons who might have paid something for their cure have been admitted indiscriminately with the most miserable and wretched paupers, for there has been only this alternative for them, admission into an hospital for cure, or miserably subsisting out of it at their own expenses. This is found frequently to be peculiarly hard, for many who cannot absolutely be deemed indigent whilst in health, yet, under the pressure of disease, are the most pitiable of all human beings, for having once been considered by the world as too rich to be fed by charity, they are often in sickness reduced

“ almost to the necessity of starving. For competence in  
 “ health may sometimes justly be considered as poverty  
 “ in disease.

“ This introduces what I particularly wish to propose.  
 “ That we should hold out an asylum for such persons,  
 “ not being in absolute want, as are desirous of receiving  
 “ medical advice and assistance; that they should be  
 “ admitted upon their own petition, without the signature  
 “ of a governor. That a payment of five shillings and  
 “ three pence per week should be received from each per-  
 “ son in consideration of board, medicine, and everything  
 “ necessary for his or her cure. That the secretary shall  
 “ supply the petitions gratis, which shall be thus ad-  
 “ dressed :—

“ ‘ To the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital.

“ The humble petition of . . . . showeth, that  
 “ your petitioner is by trade a . . . . and is now  
 “ afflicted with a disease that renders . . . . incapable of  
 “ supporting . . . . and by which . . . . may be reduced  
 “ to poverty . . . . therefore prays, that upon paying  
 “ the weekly sum of five shillings and three-pence . . . .  
 “ may be admitted into your hospital to receive such advice  
 “ and assistance as may happily prevent . . . . from be-  
 “ coming either a burthen to . . . . friends or to the  
 “ public. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever  
 “ pray.’

“ As the average of diseases continues not more than a  
 “ month, each patient will have the comforts of advice,  
 “ medicine, board and lodging, for twenty-one shillings.  
 “ They will be received into wards separate from paupers,  
 “ but will be precisely under the same government as the  
 “ others in every respect.”

A committee was formed to take the plan into considera-  
 tion, but some new prospects opening in the early part

of 1792, in the establishment of the Cancer Charity, Dr. Latham's proposition was postponed, and never again revived.

The winter of 1791 must ever be regarded as an important era in the history of the Middlesex Hospital, from being the period of establishment of the Cancer Charity. The history of this charity forms the subject of Chapter II.

In the month of April, 1793, application was made to the hospital by the "united committee of subscribers for the relief of the suffering clergy of France, refugees in the British dominions," to appropriate a vacant ward for the reception of the sick French clergy. This request, "as far as the situation and circumstances of the charity would admit," was favourably entertained by the weekly board, and the following circular distributed among the governors:—

The Cancer  
Charity.

1793.

Application  
for a ward  
for the sick  
French  
emigrant  
clergy.

"Middlesex Hospital, May 7, 1793.

"SIR,

"Application having been made to the last quarterly general court of this hospital, from the committee of the French emigrant clergy and laity, that one or two of the vacant wards may be appropriated for the reception of their sick, I am directed to acquaint you that the committee of economy, to whose consideration the same was referred, have this day made their report to the weekly board. In consequence of which, a special general court is summoned to meet on Thursday, the 16th instant, to determine on the business proposed. In the meantime, I am directed to inform you, that although the finances of the hospital cannot be diverted from their wonted channel, yet the governors, sincerely wishing to afford every comfort in the power of the hospital for the relief of these unfortunate strangers, have consulted with the different committees of the emigrant clergy and laity of France, and have proposed to allot two wards, now

“ vacant, for the reception of such of them as shall be  
 “ found to require it. This the committee of economy  
 “ conceive may be provisionally granted without any in-  
 “ convenience to the charity. But at the same time they  
 “ submit, that for every such person an allowance to the  
 “ hospital should be made of not less than eight shillings  
 “ per week, exclusive of the casual expenses which may  
 “ accrue for burial, occasional bedding, and the wages and  
 “ maintenance of proper nurses, which latter articles are  
 “ to be specially charged to the respective committees  
 “ appointed to superintend and provide for the relief of  
 “ such emigrants.

“ The favour, therefore, of your attendance is particularly  
 “ requested at the said special general court to be so held  
 “ on the said instant, when it is not doubted that so bene-  
 “ volent a purpose of doing essential good to the helpless  
 “ stranger, and that, without any burden or expense what-  
 “ ever to the hospital, will meet with general approba-  
 “ tion.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

HENRY VAUGHAN, Secretary.”

The result of the special meeting was an unanimous assent to the charitable proposal.

Appropriation of a ward to the sick lay-emigrants of France.

In November, 1793, an application was made to the weekly board on the part of the sick lay-emigrants of France by the Bishop de St. Pohl de Leon, to which a favourable answer was returned, and the sick were admitted into the hospital whenever they applied. In February, 1800, the following statement of the number of French emigrants received into the house was made to the weekly board by the apothecary. “ In June, 1793, two wards were opened  
 “ for the reception of French emigrants, of whom 301  
 “ priests and 129 laity have been admitted ; of this num-  
 “ ber, 83 clergy and 36 laity have died, 311 discharged



“cured, excepting 21 now in the house, of whom only seven have medical attendance, the rest being in the hospital for support and maintenance only.”

It was not until the year 1814, that the unfortunate emigrants were released from their banishment. On the 23rd of August of that year, the following communication was made to the board: “Mr. Gomer informed the board, that the French patients under his care now in the hospital will embark for France on Thursday next. He, at the same time, expressed his most sincere thanks to the governors at large, and to the physicians and surgeons of the institution, for the unwearied attention and kindness they have experienced from them during a residence of twenty years in this hospital. He also informed the board, that he should leave for the use of the hospital the sheets, blankets, mattresses, &c., now used by his patients.”

Return of the French emigrants to France.

We may now turn our attention to another department, in which, perhaps as much as in its immediate relief of suffering and poverty, a hospital confers a boon upon society—namely, to that, by means of which it affords the means of education to the profession of medicine. In this department, in the year 1796, a healthful energy seems to have existed, instructions were given “for fitting up the laboratory, in order that chemical lectures might be given therein;” and “leave was granted to enlarge the room adjoining the theatre; also to alter the seats of the theatre for the further accommodation of the pupils.”

Education of medical pupils.

The view of the financial economy of the hospital was, however, far from being satisfactory. The winter of 1792 was ushered in with a proclamation for *retrenchment*, and the war pressed heavily upon the resources of the charity.

1792.  
Financial retrenchment.

In February, 1796, it was resolved, that “the bread recommended by the committee of the House of Commons be used in this hospital,” and “the price of pro-

1796.  
Hardships occasioned by the war.

visions" was bitterly complained of. Moreover, the reputation of the hospital was somewhat injured by a report, that it was in a "declining state." In consequence of this report, a committee of investigation was appointed, when it was found, that the annual expenditure amounted to 2485*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, while the annual income was only 1557*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* — a deficiency of 927*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* remaining to be supplied by "*contingencies.*" In 1798, the auditors of accounts submitted to the spring quarterly court "the distressed situation of the hospital, for it appears that the debts due at Christmas last to the different tradesmen, amount to 2100*l.*, to pay which there is only 283*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* in the bankers' hands; that the remaining funds are 4550*l.* three per cents., which, if now sold, will only produce 2185*l.*, in consequence of which the only money left after the tradesmen are paid will be 368*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*"

Subscription in aid of depressed finances.

At the suggestion of the Duke of Northumberland, before whom this account was laid, a subscription was commenced with the special object of liquidating the outstanding debts, and the duke himself gave one hundred pounds in furtherance of this object. One of the unfortunate consequences of the depression of the hospital funds was the shutting up of Percy's ward.

1800.  
Improvement of finances.

In the spring of 1800, the treasurer reported, that during "the last year the funded property of the hospital was raised, by another transfer of Mr. Pyke's effects," from 5497*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to 6522*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; the Cancer Fund was increased from 4710*l.* to 5000*l.* The receipts exceeded the expenditure 375*l.*, although provisions had advanced during the last quarter 150*l.* over the sum of the preceding year. The debt was reduced to 1610*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, to meet which there were in the banker's hands, and due from the Cancer Fund, 722*l.* 5*s.* In the winter of this year, the following graphic sketch of the state of society occasioned by the war is drawn by the treasurer: Mr.

Morris proposed, “ with submission, to this board, under  
 “ the present great scarcity of every article of life, and in Hardships  
occasioned  
by the war.  
 “ deference to his Majesty’s proclamation published the  
 “ 3rd instant, that, in the first instance, the gentlemen of  
 “ the board-room table be requested to dispense with their  
 “ allowance of fresh butter ; that the servants and nurses  
 “ of the hospital be limited to one half-pound of butter  
 “ and one pound of cheese each per week. From the  
 “ information Mr. Morris has received respecting the  
 “ expenditure of bread by the servants and patients, it  
 “ appears that the allowance to each is one quartern loaf  
 “ in five days, and to the men-servants two. This article  
 “ he proposes, with the concurrence of the board, to reduce  
 “ to one quartern loaf in seven days for each person, as  
 “ being in strict conformity with the commands of his  
 “ Majesty to his subjects in general. Resolved also, that  
 “ the French emigrants in this hospital be put upon the  
 “ same regulation as the rest of the house in respect to  
 “ bread ; also, that linseed meal be substituted for poul-  
 “ tices instead of bread.”

The meat at this period was frequently complained of as being bad ; the beer was undrinkable ; and, on the insufficiency of potatoes, as a substitute for bread, being represented by the servants to the board, they were replaced by a small allowance of rice.

Nowwithstanding the excellent report presented to the 1803.  
 weekly board by the treasurer, in 1800, it was deemed Appeal to  
the public  
for aid.  
 necessary, in 1803, to distribute another appeal to the  
 benevolent, as widely as possible in the adjoining parishes.  
 This “ address” is similar in some of its paragraphs to that  
 which was circulated in 1787, but it furthermore announces  
 that—

“ Notwithstanding such incomparable advantages are  
 “ derived by the public from these important asylums of

“ disease and poverty, it is to be deplored that the sub-  
“ scription hospitals for sick and lame in this great metro-  
“ polis have, during the late afflicting scarcity, been under  
“ the necessity of exceeding their annual incomes, or they  
“ must have turned away from their doors, to perish pro-  
“ bably in the streets, one-half of the patients whose cases  
“ have called loudly for relief; the governors of the Mid-  
“ dlesex Hospital in particular, though aware of the pos-  
“ sibility of thereby exceeding the income of the year, have  
“ conceived it to be their duty, not only to undertake the  
“ relief of the various forms of misery usually admitted  
“ into such establishments, but to meet the exigency of the  
“ times by devising and carrying into execution new and  
“ unusual systems of charity. They have received into the  
“ hospital since the awful period of the French revolution,  
“ all the emigrant nobility, clergy, and laity, whose  
“ diseases have required the care of its physicians and  
“ surgeons, allotting two entire wards for their use, and  
“ comfortable accommodation; they have also of late en-  
“ larged their establishment, (the only one in the king-  
“ dom which has assumed a regular form,) for persons  
“ afflicted with cancer, and wait with anxious solicitude  
“ for further assistance to be enabled to open a ward for  
“ men, as, eleven years ago, they appropriated one to  
“ women suffering under this dreadful disorder, having a  
“ physician and surgeon extraordinary to this particular  
“ department. They have also a physician man-midwife  
“ to attend gratuitously at their own habitations poor  
“ married women at the time of lying-in, and supply them  
“ with medicines from the hospital.

“ They have, moreover, a few weeks since found it neces-  
“ sary, notwithstanding their increased expenditure, to fit  
“ up an additional ward for the reception of persons suf-  
“ fering from accidents, and have given directions that they  
“ may be admitted at all hours, free of expense, and not

“ only without any security, but also without any other  
“ recommendation than the urgency of their cases.

“ The public will not, therefore, be surprised to read, that  
“ within these walls, since the year 1745, when this hos-  
“ pital was opened, 102,769 patients have been received,  
“ 23,396 of whom had met with dreadful accidents. How  
“ many more might have been relieved had the income of  
“ the hospital been equal to the enlarged views of the  
“ founders the public will estimate, when informed, that of  
“ the fourteen wards which it contains, no more than eight  
“ have ever yet been in use.

“ The governors of the hospital acknowledge with  
“ pleasure that they have of late met with some flattering  
“ encouragements to proceed with confidence in their en-  
“ larged system of charity ; that, (in addition to the very  
“ liberal provision for female cancerous patients made  
“ by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq.,) they are now  
“ receiving from an unknown benefactor 90*l.* per annum to-  
“ wards the opening of a ward for male cancerous patients,  
“ and they are proud to ascribe to the influence of the  
“ same line of conduct 1500*l.*, 3 per cent. annuities, awarded  
“ to the general purposes of the hospital, from the fund  
“ happily left to the disposal of those enlightened philan-  
“ thropists, Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., and the Rev.  
“ Thomas Gisborne.

“ But consoling as is this support, when they consider  
“ the number of diseased poor to whom, from week to week,  
“ they are forced, notwithstanding their many empty  
“ wards, to deny admittance for the want of the means of  
“ supporting them in the hospital, they would be inex-  
“ cusable if they neglected any longer to solicit the public  
“ attention to the increased and increasing expenditure of  
“ an institution whose regulations invite and bear the  
“ strictest scrutiny.”

The same circular was again distributed in 1805, in



consequence of the report of the committee of finance, “ that the expenditure of the hospital, though upon the “ most economical and best regulated plan, had yet been “ increased of late years by the high price of provisions, “ by the greater importunity of the diseased poor for “ relief, and by the augmented number of accidents in “ consequence of the new buildings in the neighbourhood.”

Prepara-  
tions for  
invasion.

In August, 1803, the following resolution of a general court was addressed to the Marquis of Tichfield, and laid by that nobleman before Lord Hobart—namely, “ That “ this hospital can offer to government unoccupied wards “ capable of receiving one hundred and sixty persons who “ may happen to be sick or wounded, without interfering “ with the general purposes of the institution.”

Proposal  
from a  
Society for  
the Preven-  
tion of Con-  
tagious  
Fevers.

In 1801, the following proposal was laid before the weekly board by Dr. Murray, one of the governors of the hospital: “ At a committee of the Institution for the Cure “ and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis, “ held on Monday, the 8th of June, 1801, Resolved, that “ Dr. Murray be requested to express to the governors of “ the Middlesex Hospital the earnest wish of this com- “ mittee to enter into treaty with them, for the appropria- “ tion of any wards in their hospital, for the purposes of “ this institution, and to inform them they have appointed “ a select committee to treat with them on that subject, if “ they think proper.”

This proposal was referred to the committee of finance, and subsequently to a special committee, but no arrangement with the contagious committee “ was concluded.”

1805.

Proposal  
for the  
opening of  
venereal  
wards.

Another proposal, emanating from Mr. Cartwright, assistant-surgeon to the hospital, in the summer of 1805, was attended with more felicitous results. Mr. Cartwright's project was the “ opening of two wards for the relief of “ patients afflicted with the venereal disease. Each “ patient properly recommended to pay two guineas on



“ admission ; therefore, twenty-four patients changing every six weeks will produce 403*l.* 4*s.* ; add also the saving in the present expense of the hospital from patients admitted as sick and hurt, proving afterwards to be afflicted with the venereal disease also ; average these at six always in the house, and the expense of each at 25*l.* per annum, a saving to the hospital accrues of 150*l.* per annum, although not calculated upon in this plan at more than one-third, making a saving of 50*l.*”

At the quarterly court, held February 18, 1806, it was resolved :—

“ That one ward be opened for the reception of women. 1806.

“ That it appears to this committee that the two wards most suitable to the purpose, on account of the little expense necessary to fit them up, are the empty ones adjoining the ward at present open for the reception of male fever patients, and that they shall be distinguished by the name of Lock wards.” Female venereal ward.

The name “ Lock” wards was afterwards rescinded, as conveying an unnecessary imputation on the character of their inmates. The ward for male patients resumed its original name, “ Pyke’s ward,” and that for females was named “ Hawkins’ ward,” in commemoration of the very liberal donation received by the charity from the estate of that gentleman, through the hands of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esquire, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of this charity. The importance of the venereal wards is strongly manifested in the fact of eleven patients having been received during the first fortnight after their opening. Names of the venereal wards.

In the spring of 1809, the groan of poverty was still audible. The annual dinner had been revived the preceding year, and now a public appeal was made through the medium of the newspapers : “ The benevolent attention of the public is most earnestly entreated to the state 1809.  
Continued financial depression.  
Appeal to the public.

“of this hospital. The governors have hitherto been enabled  
 “to keep it open for the reception of patients, but they must  
 “soon be under the painful necessity of still further limit-  
 “ing the number, while that of the wretched objects who  
 “solicit admission is daily increasing, unless immediate  
 “assistance be afforded to enable them to make their income  
 “equal to their annual expenditure, which, notwithstand-  
 “ing the most rigid economy, they have from the great in-  
 “crease in the price of every article of late years, found  
 “impracticable.”

This strain of melancholy is most agreeably broken  
 in upon by the following letter addressed to the weekly  
 board:—

“Middlesex Hospital, July 4th, 1809.

Large sum  
 obtained by  
 a concert at  
 the Opera  
 House.

“The committee appointed to conduct the opera, grand  
 “miscellaneous concert, and ballet, at the Opera House,  
 “on Wednesday, the 21st ultimo, have the heartfelt satis-  
 “faction of reporting the gross receipts of that benefit to  
 “be 246*l.* 2*s.*, a sum which, from its amount, affords not  
 “only the most undeniable proof that in this highly  
 “favoured country the supplicating appeal of charity is  
 “never heard in vain, but further proves that the necessity  
 “and value of this hospital require only to be known to be  
 “understood and supported.

Royal pa-  
 tronage.

“The royal patronage, which was condescendingly  
 “bestowed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,  
 “has thus been most bountifully marked by those conse-  
 “quences which naturally flow from an example so con-  
 “genial to the best feelings of our nature, and so truly  
 “characteristic of the royal patron, who was still further  
 “pleased to contribute most liberally to the useful and  
 “important institution which his Royal Highness has  
 “graciously condescended to patronise.

“The committee have to observe that they experienced  
 “the readiest and most disinterested assistance from every

“ description of persons concerned on the occasion, who  
 “ seemed to vie with each other in their laudable exer-  
 “ tions in the cause of suffering humanity ; but the com-  
 “ mittee would esteem themselves highly culpable if they  
 “ were not to bear testimony to the liberal and handsome  
 “ conduct of William Taylor, Esquire, to the kind and  
 “ able assistance of Henry Francis Greville, Esquire, and  
 “ to the unremitting exertions of G. D. Skelmerdine,  
 “ Esquire, who sedulously promoted by every means in  
 “ their power the success of an undertaking which, in its  
 “ result, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the  
 “ committee.

“ The committee beg leave to state, that although some  
 “ further contributions may still be expected, the com-  
 “ mittee did not deem it advisable to protract their report  
 “ any longer, as a variety of circumstances which it was  
 “ not in their power to control have already occasioned  
 “ the delay, which it was their most anxious wish to  
 “ prevent.”

The friends of the hospital on this occasion were ener-  
 getic in their exertions. A public meeting was held at  
 the Argyll Rooms, and the following resolutions were  
 adopted :—

Public  
meeting at  
the Argyll  
Rooms.

“ The meeting taking into consideration the state of the  
 “ hospital, are of opinion that, although the liberal support  
 “ lately afforded by the public is calculated to relieve the  
 “ institution from its present embarrassments, yet it is highly  
 “ desirable that the permanent revenue of the establishment  
 “ should be increased by every possible means, and that it  
 “ appears to this meeting that the attention of the governors  
 “ and friends of the hospital should be chiefly directed to  
 “ procure annual subscriptions as the most permanent  
 “ source of assistance, and the only solid ground of sup-  
 “ port to so important and useful an institution :

“ Resolved unanimously—That an anniversary dinner  
 “ might be still further conducive to the interests of the  
 “ Middlesex Hospital, and therefore that it be recom-  
 “ mended to the governors of that hospital to name an  
 “ early day, and establish such regulations for that pur-  
 “ pose as they may deem most advisable.

“ Resolved—That the Right Honourable Lord Robert  
 “ Seymour be requested to communicate the above resolu-  
 “ tions to the next weekly board of the hospital.

“ Resolved—That this board doth highly approve of the  
 “ above resolutions, and will most readily concur in those  
 “ exertions, which, it will be seen from their records, have  
 “ successfully employed, and will continue still to occupy,  
 “ their attention, as the most conducive source of revenue  
 “ for the permanent support of this hospital.

“ Resolved—That an anniversary dinner, commemorative  
 “ of the generous assistance lately derived from the public,  
 “ shall take place in each successive year; and that the  
 “ first dinner for that purpose be on Wednesday, the 12th  
 “ instant, (with the kind permission of Mr. Greville,)  
 “ at the Argyll Rooms.

Resolved—That the Right Honourable Lord Robert  
 “ Seymour, Henry Francis Greville, and William Fowler  
 “ Jones, Esqs., be, and they are hereby appointed, a com-  
 “ mittee to conduct and make such regulations for the  
 “ dinner on the 12th instant as they may think most  
 “ advisable, provided that there shall not be any collection  
 “ after dinner on that day, and that all and every expense  
 “ incident thereto shall be defrayed by the governors and  
 “ friends of the hospital who may dine together on that  
 “ day.”

Percy ward  
 re-opened.

1810-11.

Poverty  
 agitation  
 continued.

In the month of August of this year, Percy Ward, which  
 had previously been shut, was opened as an accident ward.

In 1810 and 1811, the poverty agitation was still main-  
 tained. In the former year, the theatres were appealed

to ; and in the latter, “ it was represented by the surgeons Increase of patients.  
 “ that, notwithstanding another ward was opened last year  
 “ for the reception of accidents, yet the wards now appro-  
 “ priated to that purpose are so crowded, that unless the  
 “ governors should be enabled, by the benevolence of the  
 “ public, to open a still farther ward for the reception of  
 “ accidents, they must be reduced to the painful necessity  
 “ of rejecting some of those numerous and distressing  
 “ applications which are continually pressing upon their  
 “ humanity for admission.”

In November, 1811, Seymour's Ward was opened as an 1811.  
 accident ward for female patients. During this winter it Seymour's  
 was proposed to open a “ lying-in ward ;” and in 1812 a Ward  
 similar proposition was made with regard to a “ euta- opened.  
 neous ward ;” but both propositions failed, that for a lying-  
 in ward being opposed by the physician-aecoucheur, Dr.  
 Denman.

In April, 1814, on the occasion of an increase of salary 1814.  
 being requested by the apothecary, the following statement Statement  
 of the number of patients admitted by the hospital during of patients  
 five years was laid before the weekly board :— admitted  
 during five  
 years.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1809 . . . .	555 . . . .	522
1810 . . . .	660 . . . .	930
1811 . . . .	860 . . . .	1160
1812 . . . .	985 . . . .	1523
1813 . . . .	1030 . . . .	1583

In the winter of 1814, the following alterations were Names of  
 made in the names of some of the wards :—“ Ordered— wards  
 “ That Pyke's Ward, now vacant from the removal of the changed.  
 “ venereal male patients into one of the French wards, be in  
 “ future called Pepys' Ward ; and that the ward now occu-  
 “ pied by the venereal patients be called Pyke's Ward.

“ Ordered—That the ward henceforth to be called Pepys'

“ward be opened for the reception of physicians’ male patients, as soon as the house visitors shall report the same to be in a fit state for their reception.”

1815. In 1815, it was ordered, “That the ward now called the Whitbread’s and Regent’s Wards. cancer ward be in future called Whitbread’s Ward.” The vacant ward adjoining to Handel’s Ward was opened for physicians’ female patients, and by permission of the Prince of Wales was called “Regent’s Ward.” In 1816, the name of Handel’s Ward was changed for Regent’s, and the new ward adjoining the latter was called Handel’s Ward. On the 1st of January, 1819, a new ward was opened for the reception of surgical female patients, and with permission of the president was named “Northumberland Ward.” In the public announcement put forth by the weekly board on this occasion, the following observation occurs:—“The public will be gratified to hear that 179 beds. “the hospital at present can admit one hundred and “seventy-nine in-patients.”

Reputation of the hospital. With such skilful and zealous management as is everywhere, and at every period of its existence, displayed in the working of the Middlesex Hospital, we are not taken by surprise, however much we may be pleased, by announcements of the kind contained in the following note, signed “Amicus:”—

“Accept a ten pound note for the use of the Middlesex Hospital. May that charity ever continue to deserve the praise so justly bestowed upon it by the writer of a late review, an extract from which I enclose as the motive which has induced me to present the charity with this small donation.”

The extract alluded to, from a review of a French Traveller’s Tour in Great Britain, is as follows:—

“Our traveller is now taken to one of the public hospitals, of which he gives no very favourable account. We fear that his statement, as far as relates to one or



“two of these receptacles for human misery, is but too true; we are certain, however, from experience, that there are others in which no such scenes occur as those so graphically described. Could we, indeed, have carried our traveller to the Middlesex Hospital in particular, (and there are others, we trust, in a similar condition,) he would have witnessed that benevolence of manner, and that delicacy of attention, exercised by all the medical attendants even to the poorest of their patients, which imparts a charm to the powers of medicine, and disarms sickness itself of half its anguish. The poor have feelings in disease no less than the rich, fortunately, indeed, for them not so tremblingly fastidious, but sufficiently acute to animate the exertions of humanity and to repress the insolence of vulgar brutality.”\*

In the year 1816, building was making great progress in the neighbourhood of the hospital, and an illustration of its effects is contained in the following short paragraph:—  
 “No less than fifty accidents have been admitted as in and out-patients during the last week, and there are at present twelve fractured thighs in the hospital.” The full effect of this announcement, however, is somewhat diminished when in another place we see it advised, “that in the future statements of patients, all cases of tooth-drawing and bleeding be omitted in the list of accidents.”

1816.  
 Accidents from the progress of building around the hospital.

In the summer of 1818, a proposal was made for “ventilating and warming the north-eastern wing of the hospital,” and a report on this plan was laid before the weekly board by the architect of the hospital.

1818.  
 Proposal for ventilating and warming the north-east wing.

“The plan,” says the report, “proposed by Dr. Meyler of warming and ventilating the wards of the north-east wing of the Middlesex Hospital, by means of a down-cast and upcast shaft, may, with comparatively little

\* This review was written by the Rev. Thomas Rennell, vicar of Kensington.

“ difficulty and expense, be effected, from the local advantages which this part of the building affords for carrying the plan into execution. The projection on the east side, at present used as closets, may, by taking out the windows and floors, and enclosing all side openings, be converted into a downcast shaft of ample size ; and it is well situated for the purpose of supplying a stream of fresh air to the different wards, by means of a large cowl raised at the top of the shaft above the roof and chimney stacks, and so framed to turn upon a centre, as always to face the wind. The air thus conveyed may either be passed in a cold state through the floor near the centre of the ward, or, by passing through retorts placed round the stove, be rarified to any degree that may be required, so as to furnish a continual supply of fresh air. The vitiated air will thus be forced upwards, and by means of apertures made in the present chimney flues on opposite sides of the wards, (with common chimney cowls at the top turning with the wind,) a system of ventilation will always be carried on.

“ The stove will consist of two open fires, with descending smoke flues, wholly made of cast iron, by which means the nurses will have the use of the fires, and the consumption of coals will be rather decreased.

“ The drawing to which this report has reference shows the mode by which it may be arranged, as far as relates to the lower, or Bird’s Ward ; and if the plan is found to answer, the addition of the stoves only will be all that will be wanting to carry on the same system through the upper wards. If the latter part of the plan should be thought advisable, it may perhaps be a proper subject of inquiry whether a method may not be practicable of conveying the smoke from the lower stoves through the upper ones in succession, and by supplying the fires with air, to consume their own smoke, at the same time

“ to make the shafts or hollow flues act as a support from  
 “ one stove to the other, and form only one smoke flue at  
 “ the top of the building.

“ (Signed)      LEWIS WYATT.”

Dr. Meyler states his own views in the following letter to the hospital secretary :—

“ Ireland, Wexford, 31st July, 1818.

“ SIR,—I beg leave to request of you to state to the  
 “ governors of the Middlesex Hospital my regret that particular business, which detains me here, will prevent me  
 “ from attending the meeting of the 6th of August.

“ Perhaps I may be allowed to express my hopes that  
 “ they will not decide against the proposed plan till I  
 “ have again an opportunity of attending their meetings,  
 “ which I expect to be able to do in September or early  
 “ in October. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of  
 “ ventilating the cancer ward on the plan, or rather system,  
 “ which I suggested, more particularly as it may be done  
 “ within the limits of the expenditure allowed by the governors. An iron tube might be inserted in the roof to  
 “ descend nearly to the bottom of the floor. This tube  
 “ could be carried up so high as to command the building,  
 “ and a cowl placed at its top, which should always face  
 “ the wind. This would bring down the fresh air into the  
 “ ward, while the impure air would be easily carried off  
 “ by inserting an opening in the top of the chimney in the  
 “ room ; the chimney to be surmounted with a cowl which  
 “ would always turn with the wind.

“ Previously to my leaving London, I ascertained that  
 “ an iron tube of ten inches diameter may be had at the  
 “ rate of four shillings and fourpence per foot. The expense of the cowl would be only one guinea. Thus, for  
 “ a very moderate sum, the experiment (if we are to call  
 “ it one) might be tried on the cancer ward, which particularly requires ventilation, and at the same time the

“ principle would be established. When I return to  
 “ London, I hope to be able to suggest some expedients  
 “ to purify the air that will descend through the tube.

“ The tube would be inserted with most service to the  
 “ ventilation in the centre of the ward ; but if it should be  
 “ deemed unsightly or inconvenient, it may be placed in  
 “ one of the corners of the room. A coarse porous towel  
 “ fastened at the bottom would, perhaps, exclude the soot ;  
 “ but of this more hereafter. W. and J. Walker, Stable-  
 “ yard, John’s-square, Clerkenwell, are the manufacturers  
 “ from whom I ascertained the price of the iron tube, and  
 “ who informed me they would furnish the tube complete  
 “ at the price I mentioned. Dr. Gower was with me at  
 “ the time.

“ I am, &c.,                      ANTHONY MEYLER.”

A letter from Mr. Wyatt, enclosing estimates of the expense of carrying out Dr. Meyler’s plan of ventilating and warming, was fatal to the project, as requiring an outlay greater than the funds of the hospital justified. Mr. Wyatt’s letter is as follows :—

The suggestion for ventilating abandoned from expense.

“ Albany, 6th August, 1818.

“ SIR,—I yesterday received the carpenter’s and brick-  
 “ layer’s estimates, which, with Mr. Pitt’s, the smith,  
 “ makes the total expense for warming and ventilating  
 “ Bird’s Ward, 196*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, as will be seen by their se-  
 “ parate inclosed estimates. And although this expense  
 “ appears to be necessary to carry the plan into effect as  
 “ far as relates to Bird’s Ward only, it will be proper to  
 “ explain that the downcast shaft will contain a sufficiency  
 “ of cold air to supply single stoves to be placed against  
 “ the nearest fire-places of the two upper wards, and  
 “ which Mr. Pitt estimates at 12*l.* each. These and the  
 “ expenses connected with them I conceive may be cal-

“culated to cost, in addition to the foregoing estimate of  
 “196*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, a further sum of 50*l.*, or 246*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* for  
 “warming and ventilating the three stories of wards in the  
 “north-east wing of the hospital.

“I am, &c.,

LEWIS WYATT.”

The records of the hospital contain occasional references to the lectures delivered within its precincts; but the following resolution (February, 1819) gives them a place—  
 namely: “That the room under Scymour’s Ward be appropriated to the use of the medical gentlemen of this hospital as a lecture-room, agreeably to the minutes of the 26th January last.” And that the “lecture-room” was not kept for ornament alone seems evident from a note made by an inspecting committee in 1823. The note alluded to is to the following effect:—

1819.

Delivery of lectures and lecture room.

“Your committee would strongly recommend that the gentlemen who lecture would please to order the lecture-room to be put into a better condition, that it may be fit to be shown to strangers or governors, the floor, windows, and every part thereof being in a very dirty state.”

The subject of opening some of the closed wards of the hospital came under the consideration of the weekly board in the early part of 1820, when the following report was made by a committee appointed “for the purpose of considering how far it may be expedient to open one or more male and female wards in this hospital, with the view to admission of such cases as may be properly recommended by the committee for managing the subscription for the houseless and destitute in the city.”

1820.

Proposal to re-open some of the closed wards.

“Your committee, viewing the reference made to them with feelings of commiseration for the prevailing distress of the poor and destitute, similar to those by which the weekly board were influenced in the appointment of

Report of the committee for re-opening wards.



“ this committee, have presumed to exercise the discretionary power vested in them, and have accordingly extended their consideration of the subject by adverting not only to the present sufferings of the poor and destitute, but also to the future establishment of a permanent asylum for the relief of those unfortunate objects of compassion with which the metropolis at all times unfortunately abounds—a lamentable fact, which the numerous applications for admission into this hospital, repeatedly unsuccessful from no other cause than want of accommodation, prove to be too true.

“ Your committee, who do not indulge in any fancied representation on the present occasion, but speak from their own knowledge and experience, beg leave to observe that there are at present six wards capable of containing one hundred beds in this hospital, situate in one of the most opulent parishes in the richest and most populous city in Europe, actually empty and closed against the heartrending supplication of the poor and destitute from absolute pecuniary necessity.

“ Of these wards, if the means were charitably afforded, two might be speedily opened at a comparatively small expense for the admission of twenty-four patients of both sexes, which would annually relieve about one hundred and fifty persons, and by these means the benefits of this hospital might be extended to such objects of the ‘subscriptions for the poor and destitute,’ as properly came within the rules and regulations of this institution, which your committee are of opinion should not only be the criteria, but the conditions and terms of the admission of patients of such a description.

“ Your committee therefore recommend that an appeal to the humanity of a British public (which is never made in vain) should be forthwith preferred in this good work. A small sum would furnish the two wards, and support



“ the increased establishment. But the greatest rewards  
 “ will follow the humane benefactors, even the blessing  
 “ of the Almighty, and the fervent gratitude of those who  
 “ have no other return to make for the relief which has  
 “ been afforded to them in their distress. Your committee  
 “ estimate the probable expense of furnishing the two  
 “ wards at about three hundred pounds, and of maintaining  
 “ the patients, and defraying all other incidental charges,  
 “ at an annual sum not exceeding nine hundred pounds.  
 “ All which your committee submit to the judgment of the  
 “ weekly board.

“ (Signed) J. C. VILLIERS, Chairman.”

The report having been printed and circulated, with an appeal to public benevolence for a specific object, the treasurer reported, shortly afterwards, that he had received, for the purpose of opening the new wards, in donations and life subscriptions, 2130*l.* 17*s.*, and new annual subscriptions, 87*l.* 5*s.* “ The court having taken the same into consideration, it was resolved, that “ the weekly board be, and they are hereby empowered, to furnish one or both of the new wards proposed to be opened, and that patients be admitted as soon as the weekly board may think the amount of the donations and subscriptions may justify that measure. And further, that the weekly board may make any alteration in the appropriation of the present wards, so as to make such arrangements as they may think conducive to the interests of the institution, and that all subscribers and donors for the especial purpose of opening the new wards be entitled to the same privileges as if their subscriptions and donations were made for the general purposes of the hospital.”

The new  
wards to be  
furnished.

One of the wards above referred to, destined for surgical male patients, was opened on the 12th of August, 1820, Opening of Hertford Ward.

“ in commemoration of the birthday of his Majesty George the Fourth, our most gracious patron.” This ward was afterwards called “ Hertford Ward,” and its entrance was surmounted with the following inscription :—

“ August 1, 1822.—In grateful remembrance of the many  
 “ munificent benefactions to this hospital by the  
 “ late most noble Francis Ingram Seymour Conway,  
 “ Marquis of Hertford, the governors have directed  
 “ this ward to be called Hertford Ward.”

Opening  
of other  
wards.

In 1823, it was determined, “ that the room at present called the Pavilion be converted into a ward for the reception of female venereal patients ; and that Hawkins’ Ward be fitted up for physicians’ female patients.” It was also resolved, “ that the room adjoining the theatre be appropriated for the reception of patients after operation.”

Munificent  
donation  
from Lord  
Robert Sey-  
mour.

“ Lord Robert Seymour,” continues the minute, “ in consideration of and towards the expense attendant on the above, announced his intention of giving one thousand pounds to this institution.”

Ward dedi-  
cated to  
Lord  
Robert Sey-  
mour ; and  
tablet to his  
memory.

The governors of the hospital expressed their sense of the liberality of Lord Robert Seymour by naming the new ward “ Lord Robert Seymour’s Ward ;” and they moreover caused a tablet, with the following inscription, to be erected in the board-room :—

“ This Tablet  
 was unanimously voted by the  
 Governors of the Middlesex Hospital,  
 7th August, 1823,  
 to mark their sense of benefits conferred  
 on this Institution  
 by  
 LORD ROBERT SEYMOUR,  
 one of its Vice-presidents,

who, during a long series of years,  
 by personal exertions,  
 extensive influence,  
 and large and repeated donations,  
 has mainly contributed to its prosperity,  
 and more particularly  
 to record his late munificent donation of  
 One Thousand Pounds,  
 towards rendering another ward available  
 to the purposes of this charity."

An addition was afterwards made to this inscription, at Lord Robert Seymour's request, of the following words:—  
 "And a means of increase to the chaplain's salary."

In January, 1824, by the opening of the wards above referred to, the hospital was enabled to receive two hundred in-patients. Some changes in the names of the wards took place in consequence of King George IV. giving his permission to the naming of one of the wards "King's Ward." The ward selected for this honour was Regent's, the name "Regent's Ward" being transferred to Handel's; Handel's Ward to Seymour's; and Seymour's to the new ward.

In the year 1821, a most laborious and important report was laid before the weekly board, by a committee appointed to investigate such items of the "last year's accounts as they shall think proper, and to consider of some mode of controlling and ascertaining the expenditure of the hospital for the future."

The report is as follows:—"Your committee commenced the execution of the charge confided to them, by examining into the first item of the account of expenditure, that of drugs and chemicals; finding the bills of parcels not to have been preserved, an omission which they cannot help regretting, and which they trust will, under

Two hundred in patients.

1821.  
Report of a committee of investigation.

Expenditure in drugs, and chemical preparations.

“ the directions of the weekly board, be prevented from  
“ recurring, and that the orders in the minute book of the  
“ medical committee were both irregularly and imperfectly  
“ entered, the committee had recourse to the druggists  
“ supplying the hospital, requesting copies of their accounts with the hospital during the last five years, which  
“ were readily furnished. From these bills the committee  
“ have, with the assistance of the house apothecary, formed  
“ tables of consumption of drugs and chemicals during  
“ that period.

“ From the comparative view which the tables afford, it  
“ will be seen that the consumption has increased to an  
“ extent not to be attributed solely to the comparative  
“ increase of patients.

“ In the year 1815, the total of the in and out-patients  
“ relieved was 3412, being 1231 in and 2181 out-patients;  
“ the expense incurred in the medical and surgical department was 869*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

“ In the year 1820, the total number relieved was 5411,  
“ being 1502 in and 3909 out-patients; the expenditure  
“ was 2008*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Upon calculating what ought to  
“ have been the cost, in respect of the latter number, by  
“ the scale of expenditure in 1815, the committee (without  
“ estimating a reduction in prices moderately averaged at  
“ from eight to ten per cent.) find there has been an excess  
“ in medicine alone of 629*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* It will be observed  
“ also, that there is an excess in the last year over 1819 of  
“ 597*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, while the number of in-patients was less  
“ by one, and the excess of out-patients not more than  
“ two hundred and thirty-four.

“ There appears, however, to have been a larger stock  
“ of medicines had in than the consumption of the year  
“ required, and sufficient for the supply of the first quarter  
“ of the present year, which will account for some portion  
“ of the excessive increase, and afford a reasonable hope

“ that the present year’s expenditure will be much reduced.

“ For the whole of such disproportionate and alarmingly increased consumption, your committee are unable to account satisfactorily; and in the absence of all criteria for ascertaining the nature or extent of the supply to out-patients, and not having before them the prescription-book of the physicians and surgeons, which has been hitherto usually destroyed at the end of each year, the committee have necessarily been obliged to draw such conclusions as they have come to on this head from information they have received during the progress of their inquiries.

“ They consider the greater part of the increase as arising from four causes—namely,

“ 1st, The use of more expensive drugs and chemicals in some instances than a charitable institution ought to dispense, and which have not till of late years been introduced.

“ 2ndly, The increased consumption of medicines prescribed for surgical patients.

“ 3rdly, The want of regularity in the keeping and management of the apothecary’s shop, and of proper attention to the making up and delivering out of medicines, particularly to out-patients.

“ 4thly, The neglect of a proper check over the laboratory-man, in whose custody the drugs and chemicals remain, and the exposed manner in which the laboratory and apothecary’s shop appear to be kept.

“ In attempting to suggest regulations which may have a tendency to reduce, in some degree, the augmented expenditure, and to improve the management of this department of the hospital, your committee are fully aware, that, without the cordial and zealous co-operation of the physicians and surgeons, individually and collec-

“tively, the suggestions of the committee, if adopted to  
“their fullest extent by the board, would be inefficient.  
“They have, therefore, ventured to anticipate such assist-  
“ance from the medical gentlemen of the hospital in the  
“evidently practicable work of reduction in this and the  
“several branches of expenditure connected with their  
“respective departments, without which the credit and  
“prosperity of the hospital cannot long be maintained;  
“and the committee have the satisfaction of stating,  
“that they have every reason to believe their suggestions  
“will receive the entire concurrence and approbation of  
“the several medical officers.

“1stly, In respect of the first cause which your com-  
“mittee have considered as occasioning the increase of  
“expenditure—

“They suggest, that the medical officers should be  
“requested immediately to revise the pharmacopœia of  
“the hospital, adopting substitutes for such expensive  
“drugs and chemicals as are not generally used in similar  
“charitable establishments, and as can be dispensed with  
“without injury to the patients, and particularly with  
“respect to their prescriptions for out-patients.

“2ndly, Of the second supposed cause — That the  
“house-surgeon should not be allowed to prescribe medi-  
“cines for surgical in-patients, except in cases of accident  
“or urgent necessity; and that each surgeon should have  
“a day-book for his prescriptions for medicine, in which  
“entries should be made at the time of his going round  
“the wards, and from which book only the apothecary  
“should make up the medicines.

“3rdly, Respecting the third cause — the committee  
“are strongly impressed with the necessity of an imme-  
“diate reform in the apothecary’s department; and they  
“cannot but consider this part of the establishment as



“ unsatisfactory and inadequate to effect a regular and  
“ economical dispensation of the medicines.

“ The committee, therefore, suggest, as a recommendation  
“ to the next quarterly court, that an apothecary’s assistant  
“ should be from time to time appointed by the weekly  
“ board, at a regular salary; and that the apothecary  
“ should not in future be allowed more than one appren-  
“ tice; and that it would ensure a more punctual and  
“ satisfactory performance of the duties of a situation of  
“ so much responsibility, and great consequence to the  
“ interests of the hospital, if the rules rendered any man  
“ of less than five years’ standing in the practice of an  
“ apothecary ineligible to the office; and upon any future  
“ appointment of an apothecary, that the salary should be  
“ increased so as to hold out an inducement to that officer  
“ not to make his situation subservient to future or other  
“ prospects in life.

“ The committee have reason to believe that there may  
“ have been some waste of medicine in consequence of  
“ the out-patient cards not being returned to the hospital  
“ on their discharge, as well as from the ease of each out-  
“ patient being unknown to the apothecary, who, were he  
“ at the time in possession of it from the physicians’  
“ or surgeons’ books, would be able, when the patient was  
“ nearly convalescent, to proportion the quantity of medi-  
“ cine delivered to the necessity of the case. They, there-  
“ fore, recommend that the cards of the out-patients should,  
“ on their discharge, be required to be delivered up and  
“ filed, and that an out-patients’ book should be kept, with  
“ a numeral reference on each card.

“ And in regard of the fourth and last clause mentioned,  
“ perceiving that hitherto an account of only five articles  
“ received into the laboratory has been kept—namely,  
“ spirits of wine, sugar, honey, arrow-root, and opium, and

“ that in a very imperfect manner; the committee re-  
 “ commend that the apothecary should, from the present  
 “ time, be required to keep a book, in which entries of all  
 “ drugs and chemicals received into the laboratory, and of  
 “ their delivery out again into the dispensary, should be  
 “ regularly made, which book, certified weekly by him,  
 “ should be laid on the table of the weekly board every  
 “ Tuesday.

“ Also, that a sitting-room should be made for the  
 “ laboratory and surgery men, to be used after their daily  
 “ work is finished, instead of their being constantly in the  
 “ laboratory, the key of which latter should, on their  
 “ quitting it, be delivered to the apothecary.

Consump-  
 tion of lint  
 and leeches.

“ In consequence of the greatly increased consumption  
 “ of lint and leeches, the committee wish to recommend  
 “ the keeping a book for each, in which entries of the  
 “ daily quantities used should be made. The apothecary,  
 “ also, should be desired to see that the leeches, after  
 “ being used, are properly preserved for a second appli-  
 “ cation. The number of leeches had in, during the last  
 “ year, amounts to no less than 36,100—nearly one hundred  
 “ per day.

Consump-  
 tion of  
 wine.

“ The account of the quantity of wine given out by the  
 “ house steward has been compared, and found to tally  
 “ with the wine book in which the daily quantities required  
 “ for the supply of the hospital by the apothecary are en-  
 “ tered. That the consumption has increased in a ratio  
 “ far exceeding that of the increase of patients, may be  
 “ seen by the table annexed:

“ 1815 . . .	49 dozen bottles.
“ 1816 . . .	86 dozen bottles.
“ 1817 . . .	77 dozen bottles.
“ 1818 . . .	80 dozen bottles.
“ 1819 . . .	95 dozen bottles.
“ 1820 . . .	101 dozen bottles.

“ For the cause of this great excess, as well as that the  
 “ actual consumption of the last year is more than double  
 “ what it was in the year 1815, while the number of in-  
 “ patients exceeds it but by two hundred and seventy-one,  
 “ the committee can only refer to the medical gentlemen  
 “ for an explanation. They desire, however, to recom-  
 “ mend, that no wine should be given out (except in case  
 “ of urgent necessity), unless ordered on each visiting day  
 “ by the physicians and surgeons, in writing, which will  
 “ put a more satisfactory check upon the consumption  
 “ than is at present adopted, and that an abstract of the  
 “ quantities prescribed in each week be made by the  
 “ apothecary and laid upon the board-room table regularly  
 “ every Tuesday.

“ The committee’s attention has been particularly called <sup>Consump-</sup>  
 “ to the great increase of consumption in the article of <sup>tion of</sup>  
 “ butcher’s meat. By an examination of the daily diet <sup>meat.</sup>  
 “ tables for the last two years, they have been enabled to  
 “ prepare tables and abstracts showing its consumption in  
 “ each quarter, and the excess of meat ordered in over  
 “ what was authorized by the diet table and usual allow-  
 “ ances for the house.

“ The consumption of meat from Michaelmas, 1815, to  
 “ Michaelmas, 1816, was, according to the bills, 28,249  
 “ pounds; from Michaelmas, 1819, to 1820, it was 40,058  
 “ pounds. In the former year, there were 1231 patients in  
 “ the house; in the latter year, 1502. The balance of meat  
 “ against the hospital, calculated upon the ratio of the  
 “ former year, is 5594 pounds, which amounts to more  
 “ than fifteen pounds per diem.

“ Again, in the year 1819, the butcher’s bill was 941*l.* 17*s.* ;  
 “ in 1820, it was 1249*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* ; while in the year 1820,  
 “ there was actually in the hospital one patient less ;  
 “ deducting, however, the sum of 110*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, the  
 “ amount of the increased price upon meat last year, from

“ the 1249*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, it leaves a balance of 1139*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*  
“ as the charge for last year; and the above sum of 941*l.*  
“ 17*s.* being deducted from it, shows an increased expense  
“ to the hospital of 197*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for meat only.

“ The committee are here compelled to observe, that a  
“ very considerable degree of responsibility attaches to  
“ the late matron, for having caused the greater part of this  
“ excess, by persevering for so long a period in an unau-  
“ thorized mode of allowance to the extra nurses of food  
“ instead of money, and by giving to the regular nurses  
“ a pound of raw meat, instead of half a pound dressed.  
“ To these two causes the committee believe that the  
“ greater part of the excess is to be attributed, but there  
“ is still a considerable quantity unaccounted for. The  
“ increase in the other articles of food during the last year  
“ not being very considerable, the attention of the com-  
“ mittee has not been particularly drawn to them; they  
“ have, however, compared the quantity of milk used with  
“ what the usual daily allowances justify, and the balance  
“ is in favour of the hospital. The supply of table-beer  
“ likewise has not exceeded the regular rate of allowance  
“ per head.

“ What part of this total is to be ascribed to the alleged  
“ great increase of full diets cannot now be shown, as the  
“ diet tables preserved do not extend further than the last  
“ two years; but the committee wish to observe, that they  
“ have reason to believe there might be a considerable  
“ reduction in the number of full diets to the surgeons’  
“ patients, without injury to them.

“ The committee desire, as general measures of remedy,  
“ to recommend that a weekly return of meat and all other  
“ articles of food received into the hospital, should be made  
“ by the matron and house-steward to the board, with the  
“ bills of parcels and diet tables of the week, through  
“ which means its attention will be drawn to any improper

“ excess, the cause easily ascertained, and a remedy applied,  
“ before any considerable extent of improper expenditure  
“ has been occasioned. They suggest also, that the general  
“ bills of the hospital should be delivered in weekly, up  
“ to each Saturday, and, when duly certified by the respec-  
“ tive officers whose department they may concern, be  
“ presented to the board every Tuesday.

“ That, immediately after prayers, the chairman should  
“ request one or more governors to examine into, and to  
“ report on, the correctness of such bills compared with  
“ the diet tables and returns ; and that, until the concerns  
“ of the hospital are conducted with economy and regu-  
“ larity, such bills and returns should be submitted  
“ monthly to a special committee appointed to investigate  
“ them.

“ That a printed diet card should be placed at the head  
“ of each patient’s bed, in the same manner as is adopted  
“ at St. George’s Hospital. That milk should not be given  
“ with low diet, unless expressly ordered by the physician  
“ or surgeon ; and that the use of light pudding should be  
“ greatly diminished, if not wholly disallowed.

“ The committee have further to suggest, that every  
“ book used in the hospital should be paged before it is  
“ delivered out by the secretary for use.

“ That the number of out as well as in-patients allowed  
“ to each governor should not be exceeded, and no out-  
“ patient admitted without a proper letter. That the rules  
“ for the patients be read aloud once a-week in the male  
“ wards, by the house-steward, and by the matron in the  
“ female wards ; and that convalescent patients, or others  
“ who are able, should be strictly required to make them-  
“ selves useful in the house. The making of lint would  
“ alone be a considerable saving to the hospital.

“ It would be desirable, also, that more attention should

“ be paid to the renewal of those patients’ letters who may  
“ have been two months in the house ; and that no patient  
“ should remain beyond that time without permission from  
“ the weekly board ; and that the quarterly committee  
“ should, on their going round the wards, be furnished with  
“ a list of all patients who may have been more than that  
“ period in the house, classed according to the time of  
“ their admission.

“ In viewing the tables and returns, it will be perceived  
“ how rapidly the expenditure of the hospital, more parti-  
“ cularly in the medical department, has increased, till in  
“ the last year its amount has become so excessive as to  
“ arrest the attention of the most indifferent observer,  
“ while those who look anxiously to the credit and pros-  
“ perity of the institution cannot but entertain serious ap-  
“ prehensions that these may in every way be affected by  
“ such prodigality of expense ; and the zeal and munificent  
“ protection of some of its most powerful friends diminished,  
“ if not altogether withheld.

“ The committee, at the same time that they are un-  
“ willing to pass any individual censure, cannot but ex-  
“ press their conviction that after making all due allow-  
“ ances, unwarrantable profusion and much abuse must  
“ have existed in the several departments in which the  
“ great increase has arisen. And now the extent has been  
“ pointed out, and its causes investigated, the committee  
“ feel satisfied that the necessity for strict economy and  
“ methodical arrangement will be felt by the several  
“ officers of the establishment, and that they will in justice  
“ to themselves and to the public, exert every reasonable  
“ endeavour to correct the abuses which have occasioned  
“ the late excessive and unjustifiable expenditure of the  
“ funds of the hospital.

“ (Signed)            G. DARBY, Chairman.”



In the chapter relating to the office of apothecary, I have referred to proceedings which for some months destroyed the harmony of the hospital. The cause of these proceedings is explained in the following report from Mr. Cartwright and Sir Charles Bell:—

Case of  
a patient,  
named  
Moore,  
explained.

“ In conformity to the request of the weekly board for a report on the case of James Moore, we beg to state as follows :

“ James Moore was brought into the hospital between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 23rd of February ; he was visited by his surgeon at nine o'clock, and four times in succession during that day. The symptoms were very obscure throughout, but he was uniformly treated on the belief that the case was hernia, (or rupture,) as it proved to be.

“ Two circumstances were remarkable in this man's condition, and which were calculated to throw obscurity on the case :—

“ 1st. A tumour on the scrotum of an unusual form and alarming appearance, the surface being black, with an emphysematous sensation communicated to the finger.

“ 2nd. There was an absence of those symptoms which usually accompany strangulated hernia. Although there was a bad countenance and great depression, there were neither hiccough nor vomiting, nor swelling of the belly, nor tenderness of it on pressure. The question which arose in the surgeons' mind (a difficulty felt by all your surgeons in the course of the day) will explain the treatment:—Could this blackness be a consequence of the condition of the strangulated intestine ? If so, then the intestine was mortified and past all hope. Could the blackness arise from violence done in the attempt to reduce the gut, or from a blow ? If so, it indicated nothing as to the condition of the gut, or the necessity

“ of operating, but much as to the conduct to be followed.

“ In the course of the morning, it became your surgeons’ opinion, that the blackness arose from extravasation of blood, and had nothing to do with the condition of the included gut, both because the blackness began somewhat to dissipate, and because the symptoms did not correspond with mortification of the parts, therefore it was decided that the patient was to be treated in the usual manner when there is a portion of intestine down and in danger of strangulation. The reduction of a rupture by the hand is a very slow operation, and there is no danger from it when properly performed. When the first attempts are unsuccessful, it is usual to employ a variety of other means before resuming the attempt at reduction. None of these means were omitted on this occasion. On the supposition that the extravasation and blackness of the parts resulted from the attempt made to reduce the rupture before the patient was brought into the hospital, it did not follow that these attempts should not be renewed. They were renewed; but failing, the operation was decided upon in consultation, and was performed by Mr. Joberns with great care, and successfully, as far as regarded the immediate object of relieving the gut from the stricture.

“ The intestine was inflamed, that inflammation spread and caused the death of the patient, to whom every attention was paid from the time of his admission to the period of his decease.

“ We cannot conclude without reminding the board that they have taken up this matter on anonymous testimony. We trust that the board will proceed to the perfect vindication of their senior surgeons. We are conscious of having done our duty, and the matter is now in your hands. We leave it to any one that reads the publica-

“ tion to say, whether it was written for the purposes of  
 “ charity and justice, or to gratify some sinister and selfish  
 “ feeling ?

“ (Signed) R. CARTWRIGHT.

“ April 11th, 1825.”

CHARLES BELL.

The following letter from Sir Charles Bell, to the weekly board, relating to a different subject, is also interesting :—

“ To the Chairman of the Weekly Board.

“ 17th May, 1825.

“ Sir,

“ In the examination of my patients at the quarterly  
 “ court it might have been observed, that three of those Fever among the patients.  
 “ detained beyond the period of two months had been  
 “ seized with fever.

“ I beg leave to draw your attention to this subject,  
 “ since nothing can tend more to the injury of an institu-  
 “ tion like ours, than the notion getting abroad that those  
 “ received into the house are liable to catch a fever.  
 “ Looking to this subject, it is my duty to remind you of  
 “ the increase of patients, and that you have not what  
 “ every hospital should have, a *spare ward*.

“ If erysipelas should become frequent in the present,  
 “ as in former years, we shall have no well-aired room to  
 “ lay those patients in who are so affected, and all the  
 “ medical and surgical care imaginable is as nothing com-  
 “ pared to a free ventilation in disorders of this kind. I  
 “ feel it my duty to press this on the notice of the board,  
 “ and they may think it well to consider it before any  
 “ clamour be raised to the injury of the hospital.

“ I take this opportunity of stating to the board, in re- Records of cases of cancer.  
 “ ference to another part of the business before them, on  
 “ Tuesday last, that in the matter of cancer I have the  
 “ record of every interesting case that has fallen under my  
 “ observation, that I have made drawings of the peculiar

“ appearance, and have drawn up the history of a variety  
 “ of diseases, ignorantly classed under the term cancer.  
 “ These I am ready, at ten days’ notice, to lay before the  
 “ board, whenever any attempt shall be made to convey  
 “ the impression to the public that this department has  
 “ been neglected. I am, &c.

“ CHARLES BELL.”

1828.  
 Overtures  
 from the  
 London  
 University.

The year 1828 is remarkable for the overtures made to the hospital by the London University, and not less strikingly for the steady opposition offered by the governors to the interference of the council of that body with the management of the hospital. The following correspondence requires no comment:—

“ To the Chairman and Weekly Board of Governors of  
 “ the Middlesex Hospital.

“ GENTLEMEN,

Election,  
 by the Uni-  
 versity, of  
 Dr. Watson  
 and Sir  
 Charles  
 Bell, as  
 Clinical  
 Professors.

“ I am instructed by the council of the University of  
 “ London, to acquaint you that they have elected Dr.  
 “ Thomas Watson professor of Clinical Medicine, and  
 “ Charles Bell, Esq., professor of Clinical Surgery in the  
 “ University.

“ The council are willing to hope that mutual advan-  
 “ tages will be derived to the hospital and the university  
 “ from these appointments. The pupils of the university  
 “ will have the benefit of witnessing the practice of an  
 “ extensive and well-regulated hospital, under very able  
 “ medical instructors; a most useful system of clinical  
 “ lectures will be carried on in the halls of the university,  
 “ and a connexion with so numerous and respectable a  
 “ body as the proprietors of the university cannot fail to  
 “ increase the number of those who take a warm interest  
 “ in the prosperity of the hospital.

“ The arrangements will in no way affect the rules of  
 “ your establishment. Should the board wish to have

“ further information on the subject, I shall be most happy  
 “ to afford it.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ (Signed) LEONARD HORNER, Warden.

“ 26th February, 1828.”

In September, 1828, the year in which the university opened, the following minute occurs among the proceedings of the weekly board:—“ A copy of an advertisement inserted in the *Times* newspaper of the 3rd of September instant, being laid before the board, which purported to be by order of the council of the London University, and which, amongst other things, informs the medical students that they may attend hospital practice at this hospital daily; and by the second statement of the council, that an opportunity has occurred of making an arrangement, by which the pupils will have it in their power to witness the medical and surgical practice in the Middlesex Hospital; and it appearing that such advertisement and statement have been published without any authority from this board, and that an opinion has been entertained, and a report circulated by many persons that this hospital has been united with the London University, which opinion and report will injure the interests of the hospital, the following motion was made: Resolved, that the advertisement of the council of the London University, copies of which have been now laid before the board, having led to an impression that the governors of this hospital have formed an arrangement with the members of the council of the university, this board think it incumbent on them to disavow any arrangement or connexion with that university.”

During the succeeding year, the weekly board being desirous of increasing the accommodation of the hospital, and their intention having become known, the following proposal was made to the governors:—

Public dis-  
avowal of  
connexion  
with the  
London  
University.

1829.  
Further  
overtures  
from the  
London  
University.

“ University of London, 11th May, 1829.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The council of the University of London having learnt  
 “ that the governors of the Middlesex Hospital have it in  
 “ contemplation to extend the accommodation, and enlarge  
 “ the sphere of usefulness of that institution by additional  
 “ buildings ; the council avail themselves of the informa-  
 “ tion, by instructing me to communicate their readiness  
 “ to contribute liberally towards so desirable an object as  
 “ a means of obtaining such facilities for promoting the  
 “ course of medical instruction at the university as may be  
 “ agreeable to both parties.

“ Should this suggestion appear to merit the attention  
 “ of the weekly board of governors, the council will ap-  
 “ point a committee of their own body to attend the  
 “ weekly board, or such committee as the board may be  
 “ pleased to name, for the purpose of conferring on the  
 “ amount of the contribution and terms of the proposed  
 “ plan, with all arrangements of detail.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ (Signed)                      “ LEONARD HORNER, Warden.”

Mr. Tooke  
 promotes  
 the over-  
 tures of the  
 London  
 University.

Mr. Tooke, an active member of council of the London  
 University, also took part in furthering the overtures of the  
 educational body :

“ Dear Sir,

“ We had much consultation at the university yesterday,  
 “ as to the mode of proposing our wishes to the weekly  
 “ board, when it was thought most respectful and judicious  
 “ to send a letter, intimating, in general terms, a wish to be  
 “ permitted to contribute liberally to any intended new  
 “ building in return for certain facilities to the course  
 “ of medical study at the university, and that Mr. Loch,  
 “ M.P., and myself, should attend the board on Tuesday



“ to give or receive general outlines of terms, in hope that  
 “ the board would appoint a committee of conference to  
 “ enter into particulars with a committee of the council.

“ The outline, as at present suggested, is a contribution  
 “ of 3000*l.* cash, with no other condition attached than the  
 “ nomination of two professors, as from time to time to be  
 “ recommended, by the council, and with all proper guards  
 “ for the protection of the hospital in case of possible mis-  
 “ conduct. An investment of 1000*l.*, part of the three, may  
 “ not be considered unreasonable.

“ Mr. Loch and myself will attend the board at twelve  
 “ o’clock, on Tuesday, being, I presume, the proper hour.

“ I am, dear sir, &c.,

“ (Signed)

WILLIAM TOOKE.

“ John Rawlinson, Esq.

10th May, 1829.”

The next minute of the weekly board records the failure of the treaty, and the steady resolution of the governors of the hospital to resist the propositions of the university.

“ These letters having been read, a motion was made  
 “ that a committee of governors from the weekly board be  
 “ appointed to meet a committee of the council for the  
 “ purpose of conferring upon the proposition from the  
 “ London University, and to report thereon to the weekly  
 “ board.—Negatived.”

Rejection  
of the over-  
tures from  
the Uni-  
versity.

This was the final essay of the University of London to arrange terms with the Middlesex Hospital.

In January, 1829, a letter from the architect of the hospital was read to the weekly board in reply to inquiries as to the possibility of increasing the accommodation of the hospital. Mr. Wyatt’s letter explains the state of the hospital in that respect at this period:

The archi-  
tect reports  
on an in-  
crease of  
accommo-  
dation in  
the hos-  
pital.

“ Suffolk-street, 8th January, 1829.

“ Sir,

“ Your letter of the 9th of December last has remained  
“ unanswered, owing to my absence from town, although  
“ I had previously made the survey of the hospital with a  
“ view to ascertain what additional accommodation can be  
“ found for patients.

“ I will now trouble you with the results of my survey  
“ for the information of the gentlemen of the weekly  
“ board.

“ The central part of the building (at present fully  
“ occupied with the various offices, apartments, and sleeping  
“ rooms for the officers and attendants of the hospital), is  
“ in other respects too dark and ill-ventilated for patients,  
“ except the centre of the upper story, now used as cancer  
“ wards.

“ The east wing does not appear capable of much addi-  
“ tional accommodation, unless a small narrow room  
“ adjoining Handel's Ward can be made available for  
“ patients requiring little light, or separation. Any addi-  
“ tional accommodation in the basement story of this wing,  
“ either for wards or sleeping rooms, I do not recommend.

“ In the west wing, I found Pyke's ward occupied by a  
“ few venereal patients ; and as this is a large, airy ward,  
“ capable of holding sixteen beds, it appeared to me that  
“ accommodation to this extent may be obtained for as  
“ many additional patients, and by appropriating the  
“ centre of the upper story of this wing, now used as sleep-  
“ ing-rooms for three men-servants, a very good ward for  
“ venereal patients may be obtained, besides a good nurses'  
“ room and seullery, at a trifling expense.

“ The present nurses' room adjoining Pyke's Ward will  
“ then become a very suitable room for patients after an  
“ operation.

“ There is a room on the basement story of this wing,

“ under the pupils’ room, and adjoining the laboratory,  
 “ which will answer very well as a sleeping-room for the  
 “ men-servants.

“ The arrangements here proposed are all that the pre-  
 “ sent building appears capable of, and may easily be  
 “ effected at a small expense; and they are submitted  
 “ with great deference to the superior judgment of the  
 “ medical gentlemen.

“ I cannot conclude this report without bearing my  
 “ testimony to the generally good state and cleanly  
 “ appearance of the hospital. I am, &c.,

“ (Signed)            LEWIS WYATT.”

Mr. Wyatt’s plan was ordered to be carried into effect;  
 and it was recommended by the medical committee,  
 “ That the new ward be equally divided between the  
 “ physicians and surgeons; and that on the surgeons’  
 “ side, three beds should be reserved for male cancer  
 “ patients.” It was moreover resolved, that the new ward  
 should be named “ Mrs. Stafford’s Ward.”

Mrs. Staf-  
ford’s Ward.

One of the regulations of the hospital relates to the  
 period during which patients are permitted to remain  
 under medical treatment, and it is customary to make a  
 weekly report of the number of patients in the hospital  
 who have exceeded a given time. The importance of a  
 regulation of this kind is made manifest by a minute of the  
 19th of January, 1830, by which it is shown that, in  
 consequence of an unusual number of patients being per-  
 mitted, during the preceeding year, to remain in the hospi-  
 tal beyond the proper time, the number of patients relieved  
 by the hospital had fallen no less than two hundred below  
 the previous year.

1830.

Period of  
residence  
in the hos-  
pital for  
patients.

In September, 1831, the following minute occurs among  
 the proceedings of the weekly board:—“ The secretary  
 “ reported, that a Mr. Thomas Attwell, of 17, Mitcham-

1831.

Mr. Att-  
well’s he-  
quests to  
the hos-  
pital.

“ street, Marylebone, had died on Friday last, and by his  
 “ will, dated in June, bequeathed his body to the nearest  
 “ hospital where he should die, for dissection, and after-  
 “ wards buried in the garden of such hospital; he also  
 “ bequeathed the house in which he died, and another at  
 “ 8, College-street, St. Pancras, to the Middlesex Hospital.”

Mr. Attwell's  
 bequest  
 void.

By reason of the hospital not being a corporate body, it was conceived that, according to the statute of Mortmain, the will of Mr. Attwell, as related to the leasehold property, was void; and this opinion proved to be true, as appears by the following decision of counsel:

Opinion of  
 counsel.

“ The charitable legacies are, as to the whole of the  
 “ testator's leasehold property, void; as to the other pro-  
 “ perty (not connected with the land) which is given to  
 “ the London Hospital, or its governors, that bequest is  
 “ good.”

“ The funded property, subject to the debts and funeral  
 “ and executorship expenses—that is, after paying those  
 “ charges—ought to be transferred to the corporation of the  
 “ London Hospital by its corporate title, there being no  
 “ doubt, I suppose, as to the identity of the institution  
 “ intended under that name by the testator.

“ The leasehold property subject also to the debts, and  
 “ funeral, and executorship expenses, belongs to the testa-  
 “ tor's next of kin at his death, whoever such next of kin  
 “ may have been.

“ J. L. KNIGHT, Lincoln's Inn.

“ November, 1831.”

1832. In the year 1832, application was made by government  
 Application from the  
 cholera  
 board. to the metropolitan hospitals, and to the Middlesex,  
 amongst others, to receive patients seized with cholera.  
 This the weekly board stoutly refused, conceiving that, by  
 taking such a step, they should place in jeopardy the lives  
 of the patients already within the hospital. Towards the

close of the epidemic another application was made, but with equal want of success; the latter proposal is contained in the following letter:—

“ Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall.

6th November, 1832.

“ SIR,

“ I am directed by the Central Board of Health to state  
“ to you, for the information of the Lords of the Council,  
“ that in consequence of the disappearance of cholera from  
“ London, many of the temporary hospitals established in  
“ the different parishes for the treatment of that disease  
“ have been broken up. That experience of other great  
“ cities in which cholera has prevailed, and apparently  
“ become extinct, seems to show that casual cases of the  
“ disease may from time to time be expected to occur  
“ without any tendency to spread as an epidemic.

“ On the 14th day of November, last year, the Central  
“ Board published a circular of which the following is an  
“ extract:—

“ It is with much satisfaction that the Board feel themselves authorised to declare, and it will no doubt be highly consolatory to the public to learn, that under proper observance of cleanliness and ventilation, the disease seldom spreads in families, and rarely passes to those about the sick, unless they happen to be particularly predisposed.

“ It will not therefore be necessary, where there is space, and where due attention is paid to cleanliness and purity of air, to separate members of families actually afflicted with the said disease, nor to insulate individual houses, unless in cases of crowded, filthy, badly ventilated habitations, and other contingencies which involve the safety of all.”

“ That it has been proved that cholera was not found to  
“ spread amongst the other patients in the public hospitals

“ in which some cases of that disease were treated during  
“ the late epidemic.

“ That under these circumstances it becomes matter of  
“ consideration important to the public health, whether  
“ sporadic cases of cholera might not be admitted into the  
“ permanent public hospitals in the same manner as cases  
“ of any other disease.

“ The Central Board, therefore, under the full conviction  
“ that the cleanliness, ventilation, and general good arrange-  
“ ment established in the public hospitals of the metropolis,  
“ are found sufficient to prevent the spread of typhus fever,  
“ recommend the adoption of the above suggestions with  
“ reference to sporadic cases of cholera—a measure in  
“ favour of which humanity would plead irresistibly in the  
“ event of any cases of that disease occurring and being  
“ carried to the door of the hospital, as the only place of  
“ refuge after the breaking up of the local boards of health  
“ and their parish hospitals. I am, &c.

“ W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

“ C. C. Greville, Esq.”

1833-34.

Proposal  
for en-  
larging the  
hospital.

In the autumn of 1832, it was again contemplated to  
increase the accommodation of the hospital by building,  
the project at present in view being the formation of  
two additional wards on the roof of the building. This  
was the warning note of a more important alteration. In  
1833, a fresh impulse was given to the building “*movement*”  
by the contribution of a handsome donation by Dr. Merri-  
man, as a nucleus for a building fund ; and in 1834, the  
following report was read to the board from the medical  
committee, comprehending “the chief points, with respect  
“ to which alterations are desirable :—

Dr. Merri-  
man's dona-  
tion to a  
building  
fund.

Reasons for  
building.

“ 1st, Additional accommodation for in-patients. For  
“ want of room, patients are frequently refused admission ;  
“ and in order to procure room for more urgent cases, in-



“ patients are made out-patients, who ought still to have  
“ been retained in the house.

“ 2nd, Much additional accommodation for the out-  
“ patients.

“ A room or rooms for them to sit in whilst waiting to  
“ be seen by the physicians and surgeons, and sufficiently  
“ spacious to allow the patients to be classed or separated  
“ according to their sex, complaints, &c.

“ At present the physicians have only one small wait-  
“ ing-room ; the surgeons none. The hall and passages  
“ are, in consequence, crowded with patients every Tues-  
“ day and Thursday, (the in and out-patients’ days,)  
“ where they are obliged to stand, obstructing the way,  
“ and aggravating their complaints by fatigue, exposure to  
“ draughts, &c.

“ 3rd, A spacious, well-lighted room, in which the  
“ surgeons may examine and prescribe for their patients.

“ At present, there is but one small room, with one  
“ window and one table, where all the surgeons receive  
“ and attend to their patients at the same time.

“ 4th, A small room, for examining patients apart from  
“ the others.

“ 5th, A new surgery, with a waiting-room adjoining.  
“ The present surgery is small, ill lighted, ill ventilated,  
“ and has no waiting-room ; the out-patients with acci-  
“ dents and hurts, whether men or women, are dressed in  
“ this room at the same time ; and whilst these patients are  
“ waiting, they are exposed to the same evils as before  
“ stated, with respect to the others.

“ 6th, An improved arrangement of the dispensary.  
“ Out-patients, whilst waiting for their medicines, after  
“ being prescribed for by the physicians or surgeons, are  
“ exposed to great inconvenience from being crowded  
“ together in the passage to the dispensary, where they  
“ suffer from the heat or cold of the season.

“ 7th, A very important and desirable object will be  
 “ obtained, if, by the projected new building, such arrange-  
 “ ments shall be made that the out-patients can be  
 “ received, prescribed for, and dispensed to, without pass-  
 “ ing through any part of the hospital that affords them  
 “ access to the wards.

“ (Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS, Chairman.”

Report of  
 the building  
 committee.

The statement of the medical committee was in the next place submitted to the building committee, and the latter body gave their report as follows :—

“ The committee appointed by the weekly board of the  
 “ 29th October, 1833, for the purpose of ‘ ascertaining  
 “ whether the recommendations of the medical committee  
 “ (of the 25th October) can be carried into effect to any  
 “ and to what extent; and whether any and what further  
 “ accommodation may be necessary, or can be given, or  
 “ improvements made, in the hospital; and to prepare  
 “ and propose resolutions to be presented to a special  
 “ general court, to be called for the purpose of consider-  
 “ ing the proposal,’ beg leave, after repeated and deliberate  
 “ consideration of the matters referred to them, to submit  
 “ to the weekly board the following report :—

“ 1st, That all the alterations proposed by the medical  
 “ committee appear to be highly expedient and necessary,  
 “ except the first.

“ 2nd, That the first embraces two objects,—first, an  
 “ increase in the number of in-patients; secondly, an  
 “ additional accommodation for the number now admitted.

“ The former of these objects would also be extremely  
 “ desirable, if it should appear that the funds of the hos-  
 “ pital are sufficient, or likely to become sufficient, to defray  
 “ the expenses which would arise from such increase.  
 “ The latter object appears to the committee to be more  
 “ easily attainable.

“ 3rd, That the other objects recommended in the report of the medical committee cannot be accomplished without addition to the building of the hospital.

“ 4th, That the requisite addition may best be made by extending the wings of the hospital on its south side thirty feet towards the street.

“ 5th, That the committee have communicated with the ground landlord upon this subject, and have much satisfaction in laying before the board a letter from Mr. Archdeacon Berners, expressing his free consent to the proposed alterations.

“ 6th, That, at the request of the committee, a plan, embracing the proposed additions and alterations, and an estimate of the expense in executing them, have been furnished by Mr. Basevi, which plan and estimate the committee now lay before the board.

“ 7th, That the plan, in the judgment of the committee, provides admirably for all these additions and improvements, which appear to them so expedient, and even necessary ; while, without imposing any material addition to the annual expenditure of the hospital, it furnishes the means of extending the usefulness of the charity in future, by the admission of a greater number of patients, in case the resources of the hospital should continue to increase, as they have gradually increased during the last twenty years, and provides at once for the better accommodation of the present number.

“ 8th, That the estimated expense of the proposed additions and improvements falls considerably short of the average annual excess of the receipts above the expenditure of the charity for the same period of twenty years ; that, consequently, in the event of their adoption, it seems probable to the committee that no necessity will arise for touching the funded property of the hospital, and that the said expense includes some repairs which must at all events be effected.

“ The committee, therefore, in conclusion, beg leave  
 “ earnestly to recommend to the weekly board, that the  
 “ plan now laid before them should be submitted, with  
 “ their sanction and approval, to the governors of the hos-  
 “ pital, at the special general court, to be called in pursu-  
 “ ance of a resolution of the special court of the 12th of  
 “ September, 1833, for the purpose of considering the  
 “ subject.

“ (Signed) H. HARDY, Chairman.”

Resolution  
to extend  
the wings  
of the hos-  
pital.

At a special general court, held April 17, 1834, it was  
 moved and carried, “ with one dissentient voice,” “ that  
 “ the wings in front of the hospital be extended thirty feet,  
 “ as recommended in the report and plan of the special  
 “ committee, and that a committee, with the architect, be  
 “ appointed at the next weekly board, to take measures  
 “ for carrying the same into immediate execution by  
 “ contract.”

To aid the governors in the good work which they were  
 about to undertake, the following letter was addressed to  
 the “ inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the hospital:”—

“ Middlesex Hospital, 26th February, 1833.

Address to  
the public  
in aid of  
the pro-  
jected  
building.

“ It was not till the year 1829 that the governors of the  
 “ Middlesex Hospital were enabled, through the bounty  
 “ of the public, to open all the wards of that establish-  
 “ ment to the urgent wants of a large population, which  
 “ has since been continually and rapidly augmenting.  
 “ From that period every part of the hospital has been  
 “ unceasingly filled, but they regret to state that (from the  
 “ same period) there has been a gradual falling off in the  
 “ amount of the annual subscriptions, as will appear from  
 “ the following statement:—

“ In 1827 the annual subscriptions were	£3006	8	0
1828 . . . . .	2583	16	0
1829 . . . . .	2635	3	0

“ In 1830 the annual subscriptions were £2642		16	6
1831	. . . . .	2463	10 6
1832	. . . . .	2288	4 6

“ From this it will be seen, that within the above period  
 “ this main source of income has been reduced upwards of  
 “ seven hundred pounds per annum ; and had it not been  
 “ for the most rigid economy of the funds of the institu-  
 “ tion, and the fortunate bequests of several munificent  
 “ legacies, they must have been under the painful necessity  
 “ of again closing some of the wards.

“ As guardians of a charity which affords relief to up-  
 “ wards of 6,000 sick and lame persons annually, the  
 “ governors feel themselves called upon to make an  
 “ especial and most earnest appeal to those who live  
 “ within the immediate sphere of its usefulness, that  
 “ the progressive diminution of its yearly subscriptions,  
 “ which has in a great measure been occasioned by  
 “ the deaths of many of its most liberal supporters, may  
 “ be checked by the timely aid of their benevolence.”

In the early part of 1834, the committee of the House of Commons upon medical education addressed the following questions to the weekly board. As the answers afford considerable information with regard to the hospital and its government, they are quoted with the questions, verbatim.

Questions  
proposed by  
a committee  
of the  
House of  
Commons.

“ Questions which the governors of infirmaries and  
 “ hospitals are required to answer for the information of  
 “ the committee appointed by the House of Commons to  
 “ inquire into the state of medical practice and education,  
 “ and which the said governors having answered are re-  
 “ quired to return.

“ 1. Q.—When was your hospital first established ?

“ A.—1746.\*

\* This is an error. It was first established in 1745.—E. W.

“ 2. Q.—Does your hospital depend for its support  
 “ on endowment, on rates made for its maintenance, or  
 “ on voluntary contribution ?

“ A.—Solely on voluntary contributions.

“ 3. Q.—How many beds are there at your hospital  
 “ for in-patients ?

“ A.—Two hundred and ten.

“ 4. Q.—How many in-patients were admitted into  
 “ your hospital in each of the years 1831, 1832, and 1833 ?

“ A.—In 1831, 1715 ; in 1832, 1743 ; in 1833, 1831.

“ 5. Q.—How many in-patients were there at your  
 “ hospital on the 1st of January in each of the years, 1832,  
 “ 1833, and 1834 ?

“ A.—In 1832, 173 ; in 1833, 188 ; in 1834, 184.

“ 6. Q.—How many of the in-patients admitted into  
 “ your hospital in 1833 were, I. medical cases, (a) acute,  
 “ (b) chronic, and, II. surgical cases, (a) wounds and ac-  
 “ cidents, (b) chronic ?

“ A.—The acute and chronic cases graduate insensibly  
 “ into each other, and it is impossible to draw any precise  
 “ line between them. The majority, however, are what  
 “ would be called acute cases ; probably two-thirds of the  
 “ whole.

“ 7. Q.—How many of the in-patients in your hospital  
 “ on the 1st of January, 1834, were, I. medical cases, (a)  
 “ acute, (b) chronic, and, II. surgical cases, (a) wounds  
 “ and accidents, (b) chronic ?

“ A.—Forming the requisite distinction as well as we  
 “ can, there were acute medical cases . . . . . 49  
                     Chronic . . . . . 22  
                     Wounds and accidents . . . . . 39

“ other surgical cases (to the majority of which, how-  
 “ ever, the term chronic is not applicable) . . . . . 74

“ 8. Q.—What number of capital operations were per-



“ formed at your hospital during each of the four last years ?

“ *A.*—This question cannot be answered for the specified period, but the number of capital operations performed during the last six months—namely, from September, 1833, to March, 1834, have been thirty-four.

“ 9. *Q.*—Class the number of capital operations performed at your hospital during the last four years, according to their nature, and state the number belonging to each class.

“ *A.*—The thirty-four capital operations during the last six months, referred to in the preceding answer, were the following :—

“ Tying the common iliac artery, 1 ; tying the external iliac artery, 1 ; tying the carotid artery, 1 ; lithotomy, 1 ; amputation of thigh, 10 ; amputation of leg, 5 ; amputation at the shoulder joint, 1 ; excision of the elbow joint, 1 ; amputation of the foot, 1 ; hernia, 4 ; extirpation of tumours, 4 ; trephining the skull, 3 ; extraction of cataract, 1.

“ 10. *Q.*—What was the number of cases of fractured bone for which in-patients were admitted during each of the last four years, and what was the number of severe accidents ?

	Bones.	Spine.	Skull.	Pelvis.	Thigh.	Leg.	Ribs.	Sternum.	Jaw.	Scapula.	Humerus.	Arm.	Nose.	Hand.	Clavicle.	Patella.	Foot.	Other severe accidents.
1830	149 viz.	2	8	1	21	76	15	1	3	1	1.	9			4	5	2	331
1831	145 „		4	3	28	58	27	1	2	2		6		4	2	6	2	331
1832	153 „		10	1	30	61	16		5			15	3		4	5	3	351
1833	133 „	1	12		26	58	12		6	1		10		1	1	5	1	360

“ Simple fractures of the hand, arm, clavicle, ribs, &c., are  
“ not ordinarily taken into the house. The patients are  
“ attended as out-patients, and are very numerous.

“ 11. Q.—Does your hospital admit of out-patients?

“ —Yes. How many out-patients were visited in 1833?—  
“ 4783. How many were under visitation on the 1st of  
“ January, 1834?—Computed at 320.

“ 12. Q.—How many of the out-patients visited in  
“ 1833 were medical, and how many were surgical cases?

“ A.—Medical, 1702; surgical, 3081.

“ 13. Q.—How many of the out-patients under visita-  
“ tion on the 1st of January, 1834, were medical, and how  
“ many were surgical cases?

“ A.—Computed at one-third medical and two-thirds  
“ surgical.

“ 14. Q.—Are the out-patients visited at their own  
“ homes?

“ A.—Only the midwifery cases.

“ 15. Q.—Are the out-patients visited by the medical  
“ officers of your hospital, or by the pupils of the medical  
“ officers, or by whom?

“ A.—They are attended at the hospital regularly once  
“ a week, and the severer cases oftener, by the physicians  
“ and surgeons; minor cases are attended and dressed at  
“ other times by the resident apothecary and house-  
“ surgeon.

“ 16. Q.—What is the number of the physicians, sur-  
“ geons, apothecaries, nurses, and other officers, attached  
“ to your hospital?

“ A.—Three physicians, one physician accoucheur,  
“ three surgeons, one assistant-surgeon, two house-sur-  
“ geons, one apothecary, one assistant-apothecary, a chap-  
“ lain, a secretary, a matron, thirty nurses, a cook, three  
“ maid-servants, a laboratory man, a surgery man, a mes-  
“ senger, and a porter.

“ 17. Q.—How many of these are required to be  
“ resident, and how many are visiting medical or surgical  
“ officers ?

“ A. The physicians, surgeons, and chaplain do not  
“ reside in the hospital, all the other officers and ser-  
“ vants do.

“ 18. Q.—What are the duties belonging to each of  
“ the aforesaid offices ?

“ A.—The duties of the officers are presumed to be  
“ generally expressed by their respective offices, but the  
“ detail will be found in the accompanying book, entitled,  
“ ‘ Laws, Orders, and Regulations of the Middlesex Hos-  
“ pital.’

“ 19. Q.—Do the resident or house physicians, sur-  
“ geons, or apothecaries of your hospital actually reside,  
“ or do they live in the neighbouring town or city ?

“ A.—The house apothecaries and house surgeons do  
“ always actually reside in the hospital.

“ 20. Q.—What are the names of the physicians ?  
“ Where did each graduate ? What are the dates of their  
“ degrees ? Of what medical or surgical colleges are they  
“ fellows, members, or licentiates ? When were they  
“ elected to the hospital ? In what capacity were they  
“ immediately before their election ?

“ A.—FRANCIS HAWKINS, graduated at Oxford as  
“ follows :—M.B., with licence to practice, 1820. M.D.,  
“ 1823. Is a fellow of the London College of Physicians.  
“ Was elected to the hospital in 1824, and was previously  
“ physician to the St. George and St. James’s Dispensary.

“ THOMAS WATSON, graduated at Cambridge as fol-  
“ lows :—B.A., 1815. M.A., 1818. Licentiate in medi-  
“ cine, 1822. M.D., 1825. Is fellow of the London Col-  
“ lege of Physicians. Was elected to the hospital in 1827.  
“ Was previously a practising physician in London.

“ JOHN WILSON, graduated at Cambridge as follows :—

“ B.A., 1815. M.A., 1819. Licentiate of medicine, 1821.  
 “ M.D., 1826. Is fellow of the London College of Physi-  
 “ cians. Elected to the hospital in 1831. Was previously  
 “ a practising physician in London.

“ HUGH LEY, graduated at Edinburgh in 1813. Licen-  
 “ tiate of the royal College of Physicians. Elected to the  
 “ hospital in 1826. Was previously assistant physician-  
 “ accoucheur to the hospital, and physician-accoucheur to  
 “ the Westminster Lying-in Hospital.

“ 21. Q.—What are the names of the surgeons?  
 “ Where did they graduate or obtain their diplomas? Of  
 “ what medical or surgical colleges are they members,  
 “ fellows, or licentiates? Are they members or licentiates  
 “ of any, and of what company of apothecaries? Do they  
 “ belong to the council or board of examiners of any, and  
 “ of what college of surgeons? When were they elected  
 “ to the hospital? In what capacity were they imme-  
 “ diately before their election?

“ A.—SIR CHARLES BELL. Edinburgh and London.  
 “ Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London  
 “ and Edinburgh. No. Member of the council, not an  
 “ examiner of the College of Surgeons. Elected to the  
 “ hospital in 1814, previously professor of anatomy and  
 “ surgery.

“ HERBERT MAYO. Graduated at Leyden. Member  
 “ of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. No. No.  
 “ Elected to the hospital 1827, previously professor of  
 “ anatomy and surgery.

“ JAMES MONCRIEFF ARNOTT. Graduated at Edinburgh.  
 “ Member of the Royal Colleges of London and Edin-  
 “ burgh. No. No. Elected to the hospital in 1833,  
 “ previously assistant-surgeon.

“ EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON. Member of the Royal  
 “ College of Surgeons, London. No. No. Elected as-

“ sistant-surgeon to the hospital in 1833, previously  
“ teacher of anatomy and surgery.

“ 22. Q.—Is the choice of physicians, surgeons, or  
“ apothecary to your hospital restricted to the graduates,  
“ members, fellows, or licentiates of any particular univer-  
“ sities, colleges, companies, or corporations ?

“ A.—The physicians are required to be fellows, can-  
“ didates, inceptor candidates, or licentiates of the London  
“ College of Physicians, or medical graduates of the uni-  
“ versities of Oxford and Cambridge.

“ The surgeons to be members of the London College  
“ of Surgeons.

“ The apothecary is not restricted.

“ 23. Q.—Is the physician, surgeon, or apothecary of  
“ your hospital required to be of any particular religious  
“ persuasion, or would the holding of any particular re-  
“ ligious belief be a ground for exclusion ?

“ A.—No.

“ 24. Q.—In whom rests the election of the medical  
“ and surgical officers of your hospital, and what are the  
“ bye-laws for regulating such elections ?

“ A.—In the governors at large. For the bye-laws we  
“ beg leave again to refer to the book of ‘ Laws, Orders,  
“ and Regulations.’

“ 25. Q.—State the name of the house physician,  
“ house apothecary, and house surgeon, and the ordinary  
“ place of residence of each.

“ A.—GEORGE CORFE, house apothecary. ISAAC BLAN-  
“ CHARD, assistant apothecary. JOHN F. ELWIN, house  
“ surgeon. CHARLES W. BELL, second house surgeon. In  
“ the hospital.

“ 26. Q.—How many visits a week are required of the  
“ visiting physicians and surgeons respectively ; and what  
“ and how many hours are given to such visits ?

“ A.—The physicians and surgeons attend daily ; they

“ visit all their in-patients regularly three times a week ;  
“ the more urgent cases every day, or more than once  
“ a day ; and accidents at all hours of the day or night.  
“ The average duration of each regular visit is two hours.

“ 27. *Q.*—In what manner, and by whom, are medicines  
“ supplied for the use of the hospital ? What was the cost  
“ of medicines supplied to your hospital in each of the  
“ years 1831, 1832, and 1833 ?

“ *A.*—By tenders from five wholesale druggists, with  
“ samples. The drugs are then selected by a medical  
“ committee. 1831, 471*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* ; 1832, 552*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* ;  
“ 1833, 517*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

“ 28. *Q.*—Is the person supplying medicines a medical  
“ officer or a governor of your hospital ?

“ *A.*—None of the druggists supplying the hospital are  
“ medical officers of the hospital. Two of the five are  
“ subscribers, and thereby governors.

“ 29. *Q.*—What is the salary, and what are the emolu-  
“ ments of each officer of the hospital, and whence are the  
“ emoluments derived ?

“ *A.*—The physicians and surgeons have no salary.  
“ They are allowed by the governors the privilege of taking  
“ pupils. The house-surgeons have no salary. The apothecary, 120*l.* a year, and a guinea from each medical pupil.  
“ The secretary, 130 guineas a year, and 5*s.* from each  
“ pupil. The matron, 60*l.* per year. The assistant-apothecary, 40*l.* The chaplain, 140*l.* The salaries of the  
“ officers are paid from the general income of the charity.

“ 30. *Q.*—What is the rate of fees paid by students  
“ for attendance on the medical or surgical practice of your  
“ hospital ?

“ *A.*—Medical—for a year, 15 guineas ; nine months,  
“ 12 guineas ; six months, 10 guineas ; three months,  
“ 6 guineas ; unlimited attendance, 21 guineas ; and for



“ either period, 1 guinea to the apothecary, and 5s. to the  
“ secretary. Surgical,—for a year, 20 guineas; six  
“ months, 15 guineas; three months, 10 guineas. As  
“ dresser, 30 guineas for a year; and for either period, 5s.  
“ to the secretary.

“ 31. *Q.*—To whom are those fees paid in the first  
“ instance?

“ *A.*—Those from the medical pupils, to the physicians;  
“ those from the surgical pupils, to the surgeons.

“ 32. *Q.*—Between whom are those fees divided, and in  
“ what proportions?

“ *A.*—The medical fees equally between the three  
“ physicians; the surgical fees equally between the three  
“ surgeons.

“ 33. *Q.*—What was the amount of fees taken for attend-  
“ ance on the medical and surgical practice of the hospital  
“ respectively, in each of the years 1831, 1832, and 1833?

“ *A.*—In 1831, Medical, 173*l.* 5*s.*; Surgical, 1060*l.* 10*s.*

In 1832, Medical, 450*l.* 9*s.*; Surgical, 1034*l.* 15*s.*

In 1833, Medical, 825*l.* 8*s.*; Surgical, 1336*l.* 5*s.*

“ 34. *Q.*—What amount derived from such fees was  
“ paid to each officer in the hospital entitled to share the  
“ same in each of the said years?

“ *A.*—One-third of the medical fees to each physician;  
“ one-third of the surgical fees to each surgeon.

“ 35. *Q.*—By whom is the rate of such fees regulated?

“ *A.*—By the physicians and surgeons.

“ 36. *Q.*—What was the number of pupils attending,  
“ first, the medical, second, the surgical, practice of the  
“ hospital in each of the years 1831, 1832, and 1833?

“ *A.*—In 1831, Medical, 14; Surgical, 50.

In 1832, Medical, 32; Surgical, 53.

In 1833, Medical, 64; Surgical, 73.

“ 37. *Q.* — What was the number of apprentices

“articled to each medical officer of the hospital in each of  
“the said years?

*A.*—None to the medical. Surgical, 1831, two; 1832,  
“none; 1833, one.

“38. *Q.*—Are apprentices to the medical officers of  
“the hospital required to pay the same fees for attendance  
“on the medical practice of the hospital that other students  
“are required to pay?

“*A.*—The physicians take no apprentices. The ap-  
“prentices to the surgeons pay the same fee as others to  
“the medical practice, but no fee to the surgical practice.

“39. *Q.*—Are members of the profession required to  
“pay the same fees as students for attending the medical  
“and surgical practice of the hospital?

“*A.*—Yes.

“40. *Q.*—What are the regulations for admitting  
“students or members of the profession to the medical and  
“surgical practice of your hospital?

“*A.*—These regulations will be found at page 30 of the  
“book—‘Laws, Orders, and Regulations.’

“41. *Q.*—By whom are such regulations made and  
“approved?

“*A.*—They are made by the medical committee an-  
“nually chosen, and afterwards submitted for approval to  
“the governors of the hospital.

“42. *Q.*—By what universities, colleges, or companies  
“empowered to grant degrees, diplomas, or licences to  
“practice, is attendance on the practice of your hospital  
“recognised as a qualification to be examined for such  
“degree, diploma, or licence?

“*A.*—By all the corporate medical bodies in London  
“empowered to grant degrees, diplomas, or licences to  
“practice; with respect to others, the governors have no  
“knowledge.

“43. *Q.*—When was your hospital first so recognised?

“ *A.*—The governors know of no period since its establishment when it was not recognised.

“ 44. *Q.*—What length of attendance on the practice of your hospital is required by such universities, colleges, or companies, as qualifying a student to be examined for a degree, diploma, or licence to practise ?

“ *A.*—The same periods as are required by the corporate medical bodies in London from other recognised metropolitan hospitals.

“ 45. *Q.*—Have the fees for attendance on the practice of your hospital undergone any variation since such recognition of your hospital by any university, college, or company ? If there has been any variation, state it.

“ *A.*—The governors are not aware of any such variation.

“ 46. *Q.*—What lectures are given at your hospital ?

“ *A.*—Clinical lectures only.

“ 47. *Q.*—What are the names of the lecturers ?

“ *A.*—The lecturers are all the physicians and surgeons.  
“ (For their names see answers to 20 and 21.)

“ 48. *Q.*—By whom are they appointed ?

“ *A.*—There is no special appointment of lecturers.

“ 49. *Q.*—What is the rate of fees for admission to every such course of lectures ?

“ *A.*—The lectures are given gratuitously to all the pupils of the hospital.

“ 50. *Q.*—What is the time that each course lasts, and of how many lectures does each course consist ?

“ *A.*—Regular clinical lectures are given every week during the medical session, and occasionally during the vacations ; but the chief clinical instruction is given daily in the wards during the visits, to which instruction the lectures are supplemental.

“ 51. *Q.*—What is the number of pupils that attended every such course during 1831, 1832, and 1833 ?

“ *A.*—They are attended by the majority of the pupils.

“ 52. Q.—State the emoluments that each lecturer derived from such lectures in 1833.

“ A.—There is no emolument derived from these lectures.

“ 53. Q.—State the regulations of the hospital for admission to such lectures.

“ A.—Production of their cards as pupils of the hospital.

“ 54. Q.—By what universities, colleges, or companies empowered to grant degrees, diplomas, or licences to practise, are these lectures recognised as a qualification to be examined for such degree, diploma, or licence?

“ A.—By the Society of Apothecaries.

“ 55. Q.—When did that recognition first take place?

“ A.—From the time when such attendance was first recommended by the Society of Apothecaries.

“ 56. Q.—Were the fees of admission to such lectures varied in consequence of such recognition?

“ A.—There are no fees for these lectures.

“ 57. Q.—Are the medical officers of the hospital permitted to be governors thereof? Are any of them governors?

“ A.—All the physicians and surgeons are governors of the hospital, in consequence of being subscribers, *not* in virtue of their office.

“ 58. Q.—What was the mortality among the in-patients of the hospital, during each of the years 1831, 1832, and 1833? State the same for the out-patients.

“ A.—1831, 233; 1832, 205; 1833, 203. The governors have no means of ascertaining the mortality of the out-patients.

“ 59. Q.—Is anatomical examination of those who die in the hospital allowed by the governors to be made, and does the physician or surgeon of the hospital attend such examination, and explain the diseased or injured structure to the students?

“ *A.*—Anatomical examination of those who die in the  
 “ hospital is neither permitted nor forbidden by the rules  
 “ of the hospital. Such examination is not made if the  
 “ friends of the deceased object ; but, in point of fact, the  
 “ bodies of those who die in the hospital are almost all  
 “ examined, and the physicians and surgeons do attend in  
 “ the dead-house and explain the morbid appearances to  
 “ the pupils.

“ 60. *Q.*—State in detail, the income, the sources of  
 “ income, and the charges upon income, the actual receipts  
 “ and payments, and the balance in hand at the beginning  
 “ and end of the year, for each of the years 1831, 1832,  
 “ and 1833.

“ *A.*—The income of the three years is as follows :—  
 “ 1831, 7040*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ; 1832, 10,088*l.* ; 1833, 8909*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*  
 “ The sources of income are from subscriptions and dona-  
 “ tions, also from property invested in the public funds,  
 “ as follows : in 1831 the stock was 95,715*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* ; in  
 “ 1832, 100,309*l.* 9*s.* ; and in 1833, 103,531*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The  
 “ actual receipts and payments, and balance in hand, at  
 “ the beginning and end of the years, are detailed in the  
 “ annexed cards, annually published for the information  
 “ of the governors.

“ 61. *Q.*—By whom and in what manner are the go-  
 “ vernors, managers, or committee of your hospital elected ?  
 “ Are they elected for life, or for a limited period ?

“ *A.*—Every subscriber to the amount of three guineas  
 “ a year is a governor as long as he subscribes ; a dona-  
 “ tion at one time to the amount of thirty guineas consti-  
 “ tutes a governor for life. The patron, (his Majesty,)   
 “ the president, (the Duke of Northumberland,) are elected  
 “ for life. The vice-presidents (fifteen), two treasurers,  
 “ three auditors, and twenty-four governors, who constitute  
 “ a weekly board, are elected at a general court of the gover-  
 “ nors every year ; but the board is open to every governor.

“ 62. Q.—Is there any established dietary for in-patients ?

“ A.—Yes.

“ 63. Q.—Are any records kept of the cases of the patients admitted into the hospital ; and if so, by what officer of the hospital, and in what manner are such records kept ?

“ A.—A register—specifying the name of the patient, place of abode, disease, date of admission, date of discharge or death, the name of the governor by whom the patient was recommended, except in case of accident, when no recommendation is required—is kept by the secretary of the hospital.

“ The history of the nature, progress, treatment of all medical cases, and of the majority of the most important surgical cases, and in case of death, and examination of the body, an account of the morbid appearances, are kept in the ward-books, by the several medical officers ; these are not, however, preserved by the hospital, but allowed to become the property of the physician or surgeon, by whom or under whose directions they were recorded.”

Returning again to the internal and domestic economy of the hospital, the following report is not without its value and importance :—

“ 23rd January, 1838.

1838.

System of nursing.

“ The committee met this day, to consider the matters referred to them by the weekly board of the 12th of December last, namely, the system of nursing adopted at the hospital, the manner in which the nurses are remunerated, and whether any, and what, alteration it is expedient to make therein.

“ The committee, having adjourned from a former meeting, to afford the secretary time to visit other hospitals, are now possessed of the following information, namely :



“ ST. BARTHOLOMEW’S.—Sisters’ average wages, sixteen  
“ shillings a week ; nurses, one shilling a day, and twelve  
“ ounces of bread.

“ ST. THOMAS’S.—Sisters, 37*l.* a year ; nurses, nine  
“ shillings and sevenpence a week, and beer.

“ GUY’S.—Sisters, 50*l.* a year ; day nurses, 30*l.* ; night  
“ nurses, 20*l.* At all these three hospitals the sisters and  
“ nurses are lodged, but have no other diet than that  
“ expressed, and their wages are not increased by length  
“ of service.

“ ST. GEORGE’S.—Head nurses (another name for sis-  
“ ters) enter at 21*l.* a year, and have an increase until the  
“ wages arrive at 26*l.* 5*s.* ; the assistants and night nurses  
“ enter and continue at 16*l.* a year. All are allowed six  
“ pounds of bread per week, half a pint of milk and two  
“ pints of table-beer daily, and one shilling a day for  
“ board wages.

“ THE LONDON.—Nurses enter at 18*l.* 18*s.*, and increase  
“ in the women’s wards to 23*l.* 2*s.*, in the men’s wards to  
“ 27*l.* 6*s.* a year ; assistant-nurses enter at 14*l.* 14*s.*, and  
“ increase to 17*l.* 17*s.* ; gratuities are occasionally paid  
“ both to the nurses and assistants from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*  
“ a year ; the allowance of diet at this hospital is very  
“ similar to that at the Middlesex.

“ THE WESTMINSTER.—Nurses all enter at 16*l.* 16*s.*  
“ and may upon special recommendation be increased to  
“ 18*l.* 18*s.*, but only one such case has occurred in three  
“ years. Board entirely, but receive no gratuities.

“ It did not appear to the secretary, in his visits and  
“ inquiries at the other hospitals, that they were provided  
“ with a more active or useful body of nurses than this,  
“ although from the nature of their duties, and their exemp-  
“ tion from any laborious employment, the sisters and  
“ head nurses are enabled to keep a more uniformly neat  
“ and cleanly appearance ; nor did it appear that the

“ nurses continued a longer period in service there than  
“ here.

“ Resolved unanimously :—First, That your committee  
“ have obtained no information during their inquiries that  
“ induces them to recommend any alteration in the system  
“ of nursing at present in use at this hospital. Secondly,  
“ That the committee having deliberately considered all  
“ the information they have acquired of the wages, allow-  
“ ances, duties, and duration of services of the nurses at  
“ other hospitals, it does not appear that the nurses of  
“ this hospital are worse paid than those at St. Bartholo-  
“ mew’s, St. Thomas’s, and Guy’s, although less than  
“ those at St. George’s, the London, and the Westminster.  
“ The committee are, however, of opinion that a hope may  
“ be entertained, by raising the wages according to the  
“ annexed scale, of procuring and retaining the better  
“ description of nurses—women who will take more in-  
“ terest in their duties, their character and appearance;  
“ the committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend that  
“ scale to the adoption of the board.

“ (Signed)                      THOMAS FIELDER, Chairman.”

Venereal  
patients.  
Reasons for  
relinquish-  
ing the ad-  
mission fee.

In the early administration of the hospital, it was  
thought proper to require a fee from patients affected  
with the venereal disease on their admission into the  
hospital. For some time this regulation worked well, but  
for reasons, which are more fully explained below, it was  
subsequently abandoned. The report of a committee ap-  
pointed to consider this subject is as follows:—

“ The committee find that under the present plan the  
“ two wards containiug thirteen beds are almost useless,  
“ as, upon an average of the last four years, there have  
“ been only seventeen admitted into these wards during the  
“ year, while the number admitted during those years has  
“ progressively diminished.

“ The committee have evidence that the want of patients to fill these wards is attributable to the demand of two guineas as an admission fee, which is not exacted at other hospitals; the committee, therefore, recommend that this fee be no longer required of patients applying for admission at the Middlesex Hospital, considering it of importance that venereal wards should be maintained—

“ 1st. Because the disease they are provided to relieve is of so serious a nature as properly to be comprehended among the objects of a general public charity.

“ 2ndly. Because it is important that the pupils of the hospital should have an opportunity of witnessing the treatment of this disease.

“ 3rdly. Because it is desirable to exclude from the other wards patients afflicted with this disease, and on that principle, necessary to have separate wards to receive such as, having been admitted into the general wards for other complaints, are found to labour under this also.

“ (Signed) HERBERT MAYO, Chairman.”

On the presentation of this report to a general quarterly court, it was “ Resolved unanimously, that patients shall in future be admitted to the venereal wards of the hospital, containing thirteen beds, without payment of any fee.”

In the summer of 1838, it was proposed to alter the situation of the operating theatre. The committee to whom this proposal was referred were of opinion that it was “ highly important that the operating theatre should not be in its present situation, but on the ground floor of the hospital, inasmuch as cases of accident, for which the most serious operations are called for in general, cannot be transported up flights of stairs to a theatre without additional suffering to the patient.

Operating  
theatre  
transferred  
to the  
ground  
floor.

“ The committee having looked over the premises are of opinion that the most convenient situation for the operating theatre is on a vacant piece of ground at the south-west corner of the exterior of the hospital. The theatre to be connected with the house by a covered way, communicating with the second house surgeon’s room.”

1840.  
Forbes’s  
Ward.  
Handel’s  
Ward.

By carrying this arrangement into effect, a large apartment was obtained in the upper part of the house, on the west side, capable of being converted into a ward for male patients. At the same time, another large apartment, called the “ Green Room,” was gained, by some trifling alterations, on the east side, and this was intended for female patients. The former was named “ Forbes’ Ward,” in grateful recollection of numerous benefactions conferred on the charity by Sir Charles Forbes, and by other members of his family. This ward was dedicated to physicians’ male patients ; the latter, for surgeons’ female patients, was named “ Handel’s Ward,” the old ward of that name having become extinct, in consequence of the alterations in the hospital in 1834-35. It was determined, at this period also, that the ward called “ King’s” should, in gratitude to our present sovereign, be termed “ Queen’s,” and that this ward should, for the future, alter its designation in conformity with the sex of the monarch ruling on the throne. The two new wards were opened to patients in the spring of 1840.

Entrance  
porch.

The porch at the front entrance of the hospital became a subject of consideration in the early part of the year 1840.

“ The committee having met to consider a proposed new porch, agreed that the design submitted by Mr. Wyatt, the architect, was in character with the general design of the building ; that it would be a desirable addition to the hospital ; and that the estimated expense of 80*l.* appears reasonable. If the board determine

“ upon any alteration, the committee recommend the  
 “ adoption of the present design, rather than the erection  
 “ of an inner lobby.

“ (Signed)            WILLIAM CUBITT, Chairman.”

This was followed in August by an unanimous resolution, “ That a new porch be built agreeably to the recommendation of the building committee, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the architect to the hospital, the cost not to exceed the sum of 100*l*.”

As we approach the conclusion of the first century of existence of the hospital, it is gratifying to find as much activity prevailing for the augmentation of its sphere of usefulness as in its earliest lustre. The absolute necessities of the poor who seek relief within its walls had been provided for, and now the attention of the governors was directed to the extension of their conveniences. The want of spacious waiting-rooms for the numerous applicants, and apartments in which the medical officers could make the proper examinations of their patients, had long been felt, and waited only an appropriate moment for making itself heard. That moment was now at hand; and the first intimation of important and extensive improvements is contained in the following brief report of the visiting governors:—

1842.

Increased  
accommodation for  
out-patients  
proposed.

“ The visiting governors desired to call the attention of  
 “ the weekly board to the want of better light and ventilation in the surgery, which they were of opinion would  
 “ be best provided for by having a larger skylight.

“ (Signed)            HENRY HARDY,  
                              BENJAMIN SMITH.

“ May 31, 1842.”

Upon this report, it was “ referred to the architect and building committee, to consider whether the present surgery could be enlarged, or a new one obtained;” and,

at the following meeting, Mr. Wyatt “ submitted a plan to the board for providing increased accommodation in the surgery and patients’ waiting-room, by extending part of the east wing to the railing in front of the hospital.”

1843.  
Projected  
improve-  
ments.

In the month of June, 1843, the provision of “ additional accommodation in the out-patients’ room and surgery” was again under consideration, the proposed improvements having assumed the form of an extension of the “ ground floor of the east wing in front of the hospital towards the street, with a corresponding extension of the west wing.” And a special committee reported to the board (August 22), “ that the plan, in the opinion of the committee, provides ample and convenient accommodation for the out-patients; and by the reservation of a small room for the occasional reception of maniacal or delirious female patients, it affords all the additional accommodation at present required for the in-patients.

“ That without imposing any addition to the annual expenditure of the hospital, this plan provides the means of extending the usefulness of the charity when the improving income may admit of this.”

1844.  
Completion  
of the pro-  
jected im-  
provements.

At a special general court, held September 7th, it was “ resolved that the plans and estimate of the intended building be referred to the weekly board to carry the same into effect;” and on the 16th of April, 1844, it was announced to the board “that Mr. Winsland, the contractor, would commence the proposed additions to the hospital forthwith, and would complete the works by the 1st of August,” a promise which has been punctually performed.

1845.  
Centenary  
festival.

In the early part of the present year (1845) the governors and friends of the hospital assembled for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary festival—an occurrence distinguished on this occasion as being at the same time the completion of a



century of usefulness and practical benevolence. In commemoration of this event it was proposed that the charitable donations of friends of the institution should be employed as each donor might desire, either for the general purposes of the hospital, for the augmentation of the convalescent fund, or for the provision of a more appropriate place than the present board-room for the performance of divine service within the hospital.

The day appointed for the celebration of the centenary was the 15th of May, the anniversary of the foundation of the present building. On the morning of this day a sermon was preached in behalf of the hospital in the church of All-Souls, St. Marylebone, by the Bishop of London, and in the evening three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner at Willis's rooms, the Right Honourable Lord Prudhoe, as the representative of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, being in the chair.

The sum collected on this occasion amounted to upwards of 4000*l*.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

1836. THE incorporation of the hospital was a subject proposed  
Incorporation of the hospital. to the weekly board in the year 1796, by Mr. Tavell, but nothing resulted from its consideration at that period; now, however, the want of a power of this kind was repeatedly felt, and an appeal to parliament was seriously projected. At a meeting of the weekly board, held on the 5th of January, 1836, it was “resolved, that in the opinion of this board it is desirable to obtain an act of parliament, or a charter, to incorporate the Middlesex Hospital.”

This resolution was submitted to a committee, who reported on the 12th of January—

“That it would be very desirable, and tend to increase the permanent respectability of the institution, and afford an opportunity for the increase of the resources of the hospital, and facilitate the management of its concerns, if it were incorporated.

“That incorporation by act of parliament would be preferable to a charter, inasmuch as by the former it would be enabled to receive and hold real estates by gift or devise, as well as by purchase.

“That from the ample powers granted by the act passed in the last session of parliament for the incorporation of St. George’s Hospital, your committee do not apprehend the legislature would refuse a similar boon to this institution.

“ Your committee recommend, that should application  
 “ be made to parliament for an act of incorporation of the  
 “ Middlesex Hospital, the power to hold real estates in  
 “ mortmain should extend to 10,000*l.* per annum, ex-  
 “ clusively of the hospital buildings and grounds.

“ They would also suggest, that it may be desirable  
 “ to include in the provisions of the act, if applied for,  
 “ a power enabling the owners of the freehold of the  
 “ hospital to sell the fee, and that a communication  
 “ should be previously made to the freeholder in posses-  
 “ sion to ascertain if he would be disposed to part with  
 “ the inheritance of this part of his estate at the present  
 “ time if empowered by the act to sell it.

“ Your committee have caused inquiry to be made  
 “ as to the probable expense of an act of Parliament  
 “ to incorporate the hospital, with powers and provisions  
 “ of similar import to that obtained by St. George’s  
 “ Hospital, and they are assured that it would not exceed  
 “ 400*l.*

“ (Signed)

II. HARDY.”

At the general quarterly court ensuing, (February 4, 1836,) it was “ Resolved unanimously, that in the opinion  
 “ of this court it is expedient to apply to parliament for an  
 “ act to incorporate this hospital.” A committee was then  
 formed “ for carrying into effect the preceding resolution ;”  
 and another resolution was carried, “ that the solicitor of  
 “ the hospital be requested to take the necessary steps for  
 “ obtaining an act of parliament in the present session ;  
 “ and that he be requested to communicate with the com-  
 “ mittee from time to time.”

Mr. Tooke  
 requested to  
 move for an  
 act of incor-  
 poration.

The next tidings we hear of the act of incorporation are contained in the three following notes from Mr. Tooke :—

" Bedford Row, 23rd March, 1836.

" DEAR SIR,

Passing of  
the act of  
incorpora-  
tion.

" It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to apprise  
" you, for the information of the weekly board, that the  
" Middlesex Hospital Incorporation Act, of which you  
" receive herewith two copies, has passed both houses of  
" parliament, and will be included in the next royal com-  
" mission of assent, which is expected to take place in  
" the course of this week, of which you shall be duly ap-  
" prized by yours, &c.,

" WM. TOOKE.

" Alex. Shedden, Esq., Secretary."

" April 5th, 1836.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" You will be pleased to inform the weekly board, that  
" the Middlesex Hospital Incorporation Bill received the  
" royal assent on Wednesday last, and I have ordered a  
" sufficient number of copies to be printed for the use of  
" the board, &c., which I hope to send to you in a few  
" days, with an account of the disbursements incurred by  
" yours, &c.,

" W. TOOKE.

" To the Secretary."

" Bedford Row, 25th June, 1836.

" DEAR SIR,

" Herewith you receive Mr. Hayward's bill of disburse-  
" ments, on occasion of obtaining the recent act for incor-  
" porating the Middlesex Hospital, constituting the lowest  
" charges at which any act has ever been obtained by any  
" public institution.

" I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Hayward's zeal and  
" diligence on the occasion, assisting me at every stage  
" with his personal attendance in both houses, in respect  
" of which his pecuniary sacrifice in favour of the hospital  
" cannot be estimated at less than thirty guineas.

" I am bound also to report the liberal waiver, by Mr. Egerton, the conveyancing barrister, of his fees for setting and revising the bill, amounting to ten guineas.

" You will be pleased to report this communication to the next weekly board, with my best regards and sincere good wishes for the continued prosperity of the hospital. I remain, &c.,

" WM. TOOKE.

" To the Secretary."

In February, 1837, we are informed, that "the common seal of the incorporation" was engraved, and it was resolved that the funds of the hospital "should now be transferred from the names of the trustees" into that of the "corporation, by the name and style of the president, vice-presidents, treasurers, and governors of the Middlesex Hospital, according to the act of parliament."

A question having arisen, as to the powers conferred upon the hospital by the incorporation, the following document was handed to the chairman of the weekly board by Mr. Tooke :—

" By the first section of the act for incorporating the Middlesex Hospital, the corporation is fully empowered to take by will or otherwise, lands, tenements, and other real estate of every description, and to retain the same for the purposes of the charity, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, the only restriction being, that lands &c. so to be held do not exceed in clear annual value 10,000*l*.

" They are equally empowered to take money and other personal property, including monies secured on mortgage or charged upon land, and to retain and apply the same for the purposes of the charity.

" (Signed) HENRY EGERTON.

" Lincoln's Inn, 29th April, 1843."

## CHAPTER III.

## THE CANCER CHARITY.

1791. THE Cancer Charity, an institution of so much importance in relation with the Middlesex Hospital, was first brought under the attention of the governors at a weekly board held November 29th, 1791, in the following manner :—

Suggestion  
of the can-  
cer charity  
by Mr.  
Howard.

“ Mr. Howard, of Argyll Street, appeared at the board “ and read a paper on the subject of cancer, and informed “ the governors that a friend proposed contributing three “ thousand pounds for the establishing a fund for the en- “ dowment of a ward for the reception of persons afflicted “ with that disorder, and four hundred pounds to fit up the “ ward, provided they should agree to the plan contained “ in that paper.”

The special general court which immediately followed, returned the following answer to the benevolent author of this valuable charity :—“ That Mr. John Howard be re- “ quested to communicate to the benevolent proposer of “ the plan now under consideration, that this general court “ entertain the highest sense of his munificence, and that “ they have no doubt they shall be fully able, as they are “ sincerely desirous, to accomplish his humane and chari- “ table views.”

The first idea of this charity, and the views of its immediate supporters, are set forth in the following paper, which was addressed to the weekly board at this time by Mr. Howard.



“ To the Medical Gentlemen of the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Howard's letter, explaining the views of the originators of the cancer charity.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The deplorable situation of cancerous paupers was

“ casually a topic of conversation, and in consequence of

“ that conversation I was requested to put down in writing

“ what I conceived were the best means of affording relief

“ to cancerous persons by a public institution.

“ The present state of the Middlesex Hospital, the funds

“ of which are small compared with some others, its wanting

“ immediate patronage, and its having at this time several

“ wards unoccupied, were the circumstances which occasioned the present application.

“ To professional men it becomes me to write with diffidence, and any amendment of the plan I shall presently mention, will be received with pleasure.

“ I take the liberty to observe that two principal objects

“ present themselves to my mind on this occasion—namely,

“ the relief of persons afflicted with cancer, and the investigation of a complaint which, though extremely common,

“ is, both with regard to its natural history and cure, but

“ imperfectly known.

“ For the attainment of the first object, it is proposed

“ that an airy ward of the Middlesex Hospital might be

“ appropriated to this specific disease, and to this disease

“ only; that the diseased might there find such an alleviation of their sufferings as their respective situations

“ should require, and that for an unlimited time.

“ That one large, airy ward, divided into two, one part

“ for the men and the other part for the women, containing

“ ten or twelve beds, might be fitted up, if a sufficient fund

“ could be raised; and that, the ward being already built,

“ there would be wanting only the usual furniture of beds,

“ coals, candles, board and nursing; and, I believe, the

“ expense of the above articles, including medicines, might

“ amount to about 20*l.* per annum for each of the ten or  
“ twelve beds ; and as some patients would go off as others  
“ came in, within the space of a year there will probably  
“ be about forty in-patients relieved in succession.

“ The worst and most deplorable cases of cancer may be  
“ divided into two classes. In the one class, the symptoms  
“ proceed to their final termination rapidly ; in the other,  
“ slowly. The first of these classes, as it will contain the  
“ more distressing and speedily destructive cases, will  
“ comprehend the most proper objects for admission as  
“ in-patients. Among these will be reckoned scirrhus  
“ and cancerous tumours, proceeding with such quickness  
“ in their progress that they readily admit of a removal at  
“ an early but not at a distant period ; and also spread-  
“ ing ulcerated cancers, both when relievable by art and  
“ when not.

“ The second class will comprehend such women as have  
“ cancers not admitting of any operation, the disease going  
“ on slowly in its own natural course for years. These  
“ cancers, although generally adherent, are frequently not  
“ ulcerated, nor do they, when so circumstanced, greatly  
“ impede the ordinary business of life ; such cases, how-  
“ ever, are not only objects of charity, but curious subjects  
“ of investigation, and therefore may be relieved as out-  
“ patients, with the liberty of being admitted within the  
“ hospital whenever their symptoms should become more  
“ distressing, or require constant daily attendance.

“ And that an opportunity may not be wanting of  
“ improving our present knowledge of the disease, and  
“ method of cure, I beg leave to suggest further, that  
“ whenever the funds of the institution shall enable the  
“ governors to do it, a power be then given to the medical  
“ gentlemen of the hospital to admit occasionally, either  
“ as in or out-patients, such cases of scrofula or leprosy as

“ may lead to cancers, or be liable to become cancers ; and  
 “ that they may be at liberty to recommend, when neces-  
 “ sary, warm or cold sea-bathing at the sea, mineral  
 “ waters, or country air, for such cases as may require  
 “ more particularly these remedies in aid to other relief.

“ With regard to the second object—namely, the inves-  
 “ tigation of the disease—

“ Lord Bacon has observed, that medical people should  
 “ make themselves proficient in physic by studying one  
 “ disease at a time. It is an opinion worthy of so great  
 “ a man ; it was particularly adopted by the late Mr. Pott,  
 “ and by him recommended to all students in surgery.

“ By confining one or more wards to cancers only, the  
 “ attention of pupils and others will be directed very  
 “ strictly to the study of this disease ; they will see facts as  
 “ they arise in the aggregate from a large number of  
 “ patients, new lights will appear, and new discoveries will  
 “ probably be made.

“ ‘ I have often thought,’ says Dr. Sydenham, ‘ that if I  
 “ knew accurately the natural history of any disease, I  
 “ should never be at a loss for a proper method of treating  
 “ it ;’ and the wonderful improvements he made in science  
 “ by his great attention to the natural history of diseases,  
 “ and the effects of medicine upon them, have been justly  
 “ admired by practitioners of every country.

“ The natural history of cancer, although a common  
 “ disease, in the enlarged, comprehensive sense in which  
 “ this great man understood the natural history of diseases,  
 “ is but little known. I would, therefore, in order to  
 “ improve a subject on which a successful practice greatly  
 “ depends, propose, that a faithful account of the history  
 “ and circumstances of every case be kept ; its antecedents  
 “ and consequences should be marked, the effects of  
 “ medicines and of operations, when necessary, noted,

“ together with all the collateral helps to be gained by an  
“ inquiry into constitutional habits and diseases not  
“ strictly cancerous, but probably connected with it.

“ This examination may be made by a medical gentle-  
“ man of the hospital, with the patient before him, his  
“ notes to be corrected by himself, and kept as a record of  
“ the history and circumstances of each case, to be recurred  
“ to as an authority by any intelligent or scientific person.  
“ A copy of these notes may be kept, fairly written for  
“ general instruction, and if anything extraordinary or  
“ worthy of more particular notice arises from these sources,  
“ let them be published to the world at large.

“ By an institution comprehending the two objects I  
“ have pointed out, I have a hope, not only that the  
“ diseased, but that practitioners in general, may be  
“ benefited, much useful knowledge may be disseminated,  
“ and that we may, in no great length of time, be furnished  
“ with documents on the disease and its cure, much more  
“ authentic than any we are at this time in possession of.  
“ It is a very important subject of inquiry, equally  
“ interesting to the rich and independent part of mankind  
“ as to the poor; and if such an institution be fairly set on  
“ foot, it cannot fail of producing beneficial consequences  
“ to all descriptions of persons labouring under this dread-  
“ ful malady.

“ Having now, gentlemen, submitted to your consider-  
“ ation, ideas which have arisen in the way I have men-  
“ tioned, I leave their completion with you, to be amended  
“ by such further additions as may arise from the operation  
“ of minds embarked in the same cause—that of useful  
“ science. I can only add, (and I repeat their names with  
“ reverence,) that a better instructor in all philosophy is  
“ not to be found than in Lord Bacon, and that after a  
“ lapse of more than a century, regard being had to sub-  
“ sequent improvements, there is not a brighter example

“ of sound unsophisticated physie than Dr. Sydenham, nor,  
 “ I believe, a better guide to surgery than the late Mr. Pott.

“ I am, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, your most  
 “ obedient humble servant,

“ JOHN HOWARD.

“ Argyll-street, October 12, 1791.”

In January, 1792, it was announced to the board that the munificent, but unknown benefactor to the cancer establishment had modified his donation, and that “ instead of advancing three thousand five hundred pounds,” he proposed placing “ as much money in the three per cent. consols, in the names of William Drake, Jun., Esq., “ Mr. John Howard, of Argyll-street, and the treasurers of “ the hospital for the time being, as trustees, as should furnish an annual income of one hundred and twenty pounds, “ and also that he would pay the expense of fitting up “ and furnishing the ward for the reception of ten or twelve “ cancerous patients.”

1792.  
Cancer  
fund.

The committee of economy, to which Mr. Howard’s plan was referred by the special court, prepared the following resolutions, which were subsequently considered and passed by the quarterly court:—

Regulations  
for the  
cancer  
establish-  
ment.

“ 1st. That a ward, capable of holding ten or twelve  
 “ beds, shall be immediately fitted up and furnished.

“ 2nd. That when the ward is completely fitted up and  
 “ furnished, patients shall be admitted, and that at least  
 “ six, if so many should offer, shall be there constantly  
 “ maintained.

“ 3rd. That patients afflicted with cancer shall be ad-  
 “ mitted in the same manner as other patients of the  
 “ hospital.

“ 4th. That patients labouring under cases of cancer  
 “ requiring operation, spreading ulcerated cancers, and  
 “ cancers returning after operation, shall remain an un-  
 “ limited time, until either relieved by art or released by

“ death, unless it should be thought necessary to discharge  
 “ them for ill behaviour.

“ 5th. Out-patients afflicted with cancer to be relieved  
 “ with advice and medicines.

“ 6th. That all benefactions of twenty pounds given for  
 “ this express purpose shall be funded, and that all sums  
 “ of less amount shall be applied towards immediately  
 “ extending this institution, and a separate account shall  
 “ be kept of all monies received and expended for the  
 “ purpose of this establishment.

“ 7th. That in conformity to the particular wish of the  
 “ benevolent donor, the name of every patient admitted  
 “ into the ward fitted up for the reception of patients  
 “ afflicted with cancer, shall be entered in a journal; and  
 “ when, in the judgment of the medical gentlemen of the  
 “ hospital, any extraordinary circumstance may occur, or  
 “ any remedy be discovered, a record shall be made  
 “ and kept of the same, for the inspection of the public,  
 “ agreeably to the spirit of the original paper presented by  
 “ Mr. Howard, which the donor particularly requests may  
 “ be strictly adhered to.

“ 8th. Any person making a donation of fifty pounds or  
 “ upwards to the particular establishment for patients  
 “ afflicted with cancer, shall be a governor of this hospital  
 “ for life.”

Cancer  
ward  
opened.

On the 19th of June, 1792, the cancer ward was de-  
 clared ready for the reception of patients.

Founder of  
the cancer  
charity de-  
clared.

It was not until the year 1796 that the name of the  
 founder of the cancer charity was made known to the  
 governors of the hospital, when the following letter was  
 addressed to the chairman of the weekly board:—

“ SIR,

“ I shall be much obliged to you to communicate to the  
 “ gentlemen of the weekly board that I am no longer re-



“ quired to keep the name of the benevolent founder of  
 “ the establishment for the relief of persons afflicted with  
 “ cancer, a secret. We are indebted to the late Samuel  
 “ Whitbread, Esq., for that noble institution.

“ I beg leave to mention that it was the wish of that  
 “ great and good man, expressed to me some months be-  
 “ fore his death, that the present Samuel Whitbread, Esq.,  
 “ might be appointed one of the trustees in place of the  
 “ late Mr. Drake—a nomination which I hope will meet with  
 “ the full approbation of the board and governors at large,  
 “ and which I have authority to say will be accepted.

“ I have no doubt that every possible mark of honorary  
 “ distinction will be paid by the governors to the worthy  
 “ son and successor of a gentleman who has acted towards  
 “ the Middlesex Hospital with a liberality almost un-  
 “ bounded.

“ I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,  
 “ your most obedient servant,

“ JOHN HOWARD.

“ Bedwell Lodge, August 21st, 1796.”

The exertions made by Mr. Howard in the establish-  
 ment of the cancer ward were not overlooked by the gover-  
 nors. In May, 1797, the following resolution was passed  
 at a quarterly court—namely, “ That the governors of this  
 “ charity, sensible of the great obligations they are under  
 “ to Mr. John Howard, for his assistance and exertion in  
 “ the establishment of the cancer ward, request the favour  
 “ of him to accept the appointment of surgeon extraordi-  
 “ nary to that establishment.”

Mr. How-  
 ard elected  
 surgeon ex-  
 traordinary  
 to the  
 cancer  
 charity.

In the year 1811, we hear of the death of Mr. Howard,  
 and, consequently, the cessation of the office of consulting  
 surgeon.

Death of  
 Mr. How-  
 ard.

The public reputation justly gained by the cancer esta-  
 blishment was the origin of the following proposal, made  
 to the governors of the hospital:—

Proposal to  
 extend the  
 cancer  
 charity.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Rev. Mr. Pennicott, and  
“ ourselves, being possessed of a perpetual fund of ninety  
“ pounds per annum, as trustees, for the purpose of apply-  
“ ing the same in the assistance and relief of poor persons  
“ afflicted with cancer or cancerous disorders ; and under-  
“ standing that at present there are several unoccupied  
“ wards in the Middlesex Hospital, and which are not  
“ likely to be wanted for a considerable time, we take the  
“ liberty of applying to you for the loan or hire of one of  
“ those wards, for such term as you may be pleased to  
“ grant. As cancer is one of those diseases, to the cure of  
“ which the benevolent views of the hospital have been  
“ extended, and consequently the funds applied, we hope  
“ to be able, in some degree, to relieve the hospital from  
“ the expense attendant upon this branch of their charity,  
“ by applying our funds in the relief or assistance of many  
“ of such cancerous patients as probably might be deemed  
“ proper objects of relief by the Middlesex Hospital,  
“ and the governors of the hospital will thereby be enabled  
“ to apply the money so saved in the assistance of other  
“ objects pointed out by their charitable institution. Un-  
“ derstanding that the governors have permitted an insti-  
“ tution of a similar nature to be established within the  
“ hospital, and conceiving that it may be advantageous as  
“ well to that institution as to this, for which we are  
“ trustees, that they should both be conducted nearly  
“ together, and perhaps, (if the trustees under that insti-  
“ tution shall think fit), in some degree be connected  
“ together, as the funds of both are to be applied to nearly  
“ the same purposes, we trust you will look upon this  
“ application in a favourable light, by which an oppor-  
“ tunity will be afforded us of experiencing those advan-  
“ tages, and particularly as it is hoped that the granting

“ our request cannot by any means, or in any event, be  
 “ injurious to the hospital.

“ That you may be able to see our authority, and the  
 “ powers under which we act, we have taken the liberty  
 “ of leaving with you a copy of our deed of trust, with the  
 “ omission only of the name of the donor, which is desired  
 “ to be kept secret, and hope that the motive of this appli-  
 “ cation—namely, being able more effectually to carry into  
 “ execution the spirit and intention of that benevolent  
 “ donor, will plead an excuse for giving you the present  
 “ trouble.

“ We are, Gentlemen, for Dr. Ogilvie, Mr. Pennicott,  
 “ and ourselves, your very obedient servants,

“ J. HOWARD and J. LEWIS.”

In the month of February, 1816, our attention is drawn 1816.  
 to the management and objects of the cancer establish- Dr. Lambe  
 ment, by a memorial addressed to the weekly board by memorial-  
 William Lambe, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physi- izes the  
 cians, a gentleman well known in the medical profession weekly  
 as the advocate and self-experimentalist of a vegetable board, in  
 diet. His memorial runs as follows:— respect of  
 the treat-  
 ment of  
 cancer.

“ The undersigned begs leave to represent to this hon-  
 “ ourable board, that in the year 1809, he published certain  
 “ facts concerning the generation of cancerous diseases,  
 “ and deductions from them, with the view of introducing  
 “ an improved treatment of this terrible and hitherto in-  
 “ tractable malady. In consequence, he has been enabled  
 “ to treat one case of cancerous mamma in private practice  
 “ with complete success, having preserved the gland from  
 “ the destruction attendant on the disease, and kept the  
 “ patient in good health now for upwards of six years.  
 “ His public practice, being confined to a dispensary, has  
 “ not afforded him the opportunities he wished of confirm-

“ing the propriety of his practice ; one case, however, has  
 “occurred, which has been acknowledged to be decisive  
 “by several professional gentlemen, who have been wit-  
 “nesses of its effects. The case was one of uterine cancer,  
 “very distinctly marked. In consequence of the treat-  
 “ment recommended, all the symptoms of cancer have  
 “been suppressed, and the life and health of the patient  
 “preserved, now for more than three years. This case it  
 “is his wish, therefore, to submit to the judgment of the  
 “medical officers of this hospital. But being sensible that  
 “his own character is deeply involved in the result of  
 “such an inquiry, he hopes that it is not unreasonable in  
 “him to expect that the examination should be under-  
 “taken in consequence of a resolution from this committee,  
 “and that a report of the facts be laid before them, in  
 “order that such measures may be grounded upon them  
 “as may seem warranted by the result. To request that  
 “the committee will be pleased to form a resolution to  
 “this effect, is the only object of the present memorial.

“Should this request be acceded to, one or more cases  
 “of external cancer will be at the same time submitted to  
 “examination, which at present, however, are only in  
 “progress of treatment.

“WILLIAM LAMBE.

“27th February, 1816.”

The memorial was referred by the weekly board to the medical committee, who, on the 11th of March, report:—

Report of  
the medical  
committee  
on Dr.  
Lambe's  
cases.

“That the committee, having heard the examination of  
 “the two patients brought before them by Dr. Lambe,  
 “canuot avoid remarking that there is an obvious differ-  
 “ence between the statement of facts brought out by Dr.  
 “Lambe's questions, put to the patients before the com-  
 “mittee, and his written statement presented to the weekly  
 “board.

“That it appears the first case presented (that of Alice

“ Roberts) as an example of cancer of the uterus, had been  
 “ examined only once by Dr. Lambe, *per vaginam*, and  
 “ by no other medical gentleman whatsoever; and that  
 “ from the patient’s statement of symptoms, there is no  
 “ proof of the former existence of cancer, neither are  
 “ the symptoms of which she at first complained entirely  
 “ removed.

“ That the second case (of Elizabeth Wakeland) sub-  
 “ mitted to their consideration, appears to Dr. Lambe  
 “ himself unsatisfactory, and to the committee decidedly  
 “ not cancerous.

“ That upon both cases the opinion of the medical com-  
 “ mittee is unanimous.

“ That the committee cannot close this report without  
 “ stating, that they are sensible of what is due to a gentle-  
 “ man of Dr. Lambe’s rank and character in the profession,  
 “ and have, accordingly, gone very fully into the investi-  
 “ gation of the subject; and they think he has shown a  
 “ laudable example in his endeavours to remedy so great  
 “ an evil, but, at the same time, are of opinion, that he has  
 “ allowed himself to be misled by his too sanguine hopes.

“ WILLIAM MEREDITH, Chairman.”

On the 9th of April, Dr. Lambe again addresses the weekly board: — “ The undersigned, in the memorial recently presented to this honourable board, stated, that he had treated one case of external cancer in private practice for six years, and one of internal cancer for three years, by the method of regimen which he published in 1809. The second of these cases has been submitted to your medical committee; and that the result of the examination has not been satisfactory to them, has been to him the more unexpected, as the case had been selected and treated under the inspection of two physicians and two surgeons, gentlemen as competent to form a correct

Dr. Lambe proposes to the board the examination of another patient.

“ judgment on a medical question as any members what-  
 “ ever of the profession.

“ But being anxious to afford every information in his  
 “ power on a subject, on account of which this hospital  
 “ has an institution for the object of experimental investi-  
 “ gation, he has requested of the lady treated in private  
 “ practice to permit an examination of her ease. To this  
 “ proposal she has very kindly given her consent. He  
 “ conceives, therefore, that the committee may think it  
 “ proper to depute two of their medical officers, a physi-  
 “ cian and a surgeon, to undertake this examination, and  
 “ to report the same to this board ; or may form some  
 “ other resolution which they may think adapted to the  
 “ occasion.

“ Should the committee think fit to order this additional  
 “ inquiry, he shall then submit with perfect cheerfulness  
 “ to whatever decision they may please to make, con-  
 “ scious that he has made every exertion that has been  
 “ within his limited opportunities for the relief of the  
 “ greatest of human distresses.

“ WILLIAM LAMBE.

“ 9th April, 1816.”

Report on  
 Dr. Lambe's  
 second  
 case.

The duty of reporting on this case was imposed on Dr. Mayo and Mr. Joberns, the senior physician and senior surgeon of the hospital. Their report is contained in the following paragraph :—“ That the ease presented by Dr. Lambe appears to us, from his statement, as well as that of the lady herself, to have been a painful enlargement of the breast, with induration of a portion of it, accompanied with a high and peculiar state of irritability of constitution. The committee will not, we trust, be disappointed in our report, if we decline giving any opinion as to what was the nature of the complaint when Dr. Lambe first attended it, or what it would have been had she not employed his means for the cure of it. At this



“ present time the state of it, not that of cure, but that of  
 “ amendment, does not convey to us the idea of a carcino-  
 “ matous affection of the mamma. There is still an  
 “ enlarged portion of breast, accompanied by too great a  
 “ degree of morbid sensibility upon touch, to pronounce  
 “ the organ in a state of health.

“ JOHN MAYO,

“ JOHN JOBERNS.”

Before the previous case was fairly decided, and before Dr. Lambe again addresses the board. it was reported to the board, Dr. Lambe addressed to that body a paper, entitled, “ A Statement of Facts regarding Cancerous Diseases,” which concludes with the following observation :—“ I now, therefore, leave it to the humanity and judgment of this committee to determine whether any steps should be taken, in consequence of the facts I have thought it my duty to bring before them.

“ WILLIAM LAMBE.”

The committee to whom this latter communication was referred, report as follows :—

“ That your committee has not received any encourage-  
 “ ment to recommend the adoption of Dr. Lambe’s mode  
 “ of treating cancerous complaints ; because the members  
 “ have already determined unanimously, as may be seen  
 “ in their two former reports to the board, (to which they  
 “ beg leave to refer,) that none of the cases submitted to  
 “ their inspection by Dr. Lambe were, in their opinion,  
 “ unequivocal cases of cancer.

“ That, however anxious your committee must ever be  
 “ to recommend a fair trial of every plausible remedy for  
 “ cancer, yet it cannot give a preference to Dr. Lambe’s  
 “ method over a well-regulated regimen and treatment,  
 “ such as have exhibited their good effect frequently within  
 “ the walls of this institution.

“ That your committee is fully sensible of the importance

Concluding  
 report on  
 Dr. Lambe's  
 method of  
 treating  
 cancer.

“ of the duty which it is called upon to perform, and has  
 “ consequently employed in its report the terms of firmness  
 “ and decision; desirous at all times to merit the confi-  
 “ dence of the governors by upholding its candour and its  
 “ dignity.

“ P. M. LATHAM, Chairman.”

The perseverance displayed by Dr. Lambe in accomplishing his object, if attended by no other good, may at least be regarded as useful in bringing before the board the following letter from the pen of Sir Charles Bell:—

“ Middlesex Hospital, 23rd April, 1816.

“ GENTLEMEN,

Communi-  
cation from  
Sir Charles  
Bell, on  
cancer.

“ An opinion prevails that the benefit of your cancer  
 “ establishment is lost to society by the reserve of your  
 “ medical officers.

“ To you, gentlemen, who meet here to superintend the  
 “ affairs of the hospital, and who, in performing the duties  
 “ of humanity which you have imposed upon yourselves,  
 “ witness us also in the performance of our functions, I  
 “ trust there is no apology required.

“ You must be convinced that if there have been delays  
 “ in our communications, it is not for want of zeal, but  
 “ arising out of the obscurity of the subject, and the diffi-  
 “ culty of procuring evidence.

“ I am not certain that the motives of some unconnected  
 “ with this hospital, and who cry out against the delay of  
 “ communications on the subject of cancer, are more pure  
 “ than our own, and I fear that we shall in vain hope to  
 “ please them more by the proofs of that activity which  
 “ has prevailed in your hospital, and which I propose to  
 “ lay before you.

“ But disregarding every insinuation, I must acknow-  
 “ ledge that there is a duty imposed upon the surgeons of  
 “ the cancer establishment to communicate the result of

“ their observations, and I feel that I owe an apology for  
“ being the first to lay before you the results of our prac-  
“ tice in the two last years, and a detail of some of the  
“ more remarkable cases.

“ It must be in the recollection of the board, that the  
“ late Mr. Whitbread took a very lively interest in my  
“ election ; indeed, his exertions in my favour were beyond  
“ all precedent. That interest arose from his examination  
“ of the morbid specimens in my collection, and the promise  
“ I gave him of paying every attention to the cancer insti-  
“ tution of this hospital. His ardour was too impatient  
“ for my mode of proceeding, and although I have reason  
“ to believe he thought me too dilatory, yet I must affirm  
“ I never lost the sense of his kindness, nor intermitted  
“ my exertions to fulfil my promise.

“ Neither my respect for Mr. Whitbread, nor my desire  
“ of satisfying the wishes of this board, will make me  
“ forget my first duty, which is to my profession, and that  
“ binds me to do nothing in a matter so sacred, as the  
“ making the records of your cancer ward without the  
“ most patient investigation.

“ I am now prepared to present to the board a memorial  
“ or record on the following subjects :—

“ 1st. On the disease called soft cancer.

“ 2nd. On the hydatid tumours as connected with  
cancer.

“ 3rd. On the use of pressure in cancerous complaints,  
in answer to the questions of the board put to the  
medical committee.

“ 4th. On the cancerous tumours which require extir-  
pation.

“ 5th. On the varieties of tumours classed under cancer,  
and of general remedies.

“ I need not express to this board, that in committing  
“ myself on these subjects, I have the singular advantage

“ of a great field of observation, while at the same time I  
 “ look with confidence to the support of my colleagues.  
 “ They will furnish me with every aid I can desire, depth  
 “ of knowledge, and long practical experience.

“ Lastly, I look forward to the countenance of a board  
 “ of men, highly respectable in society, and whose labours  
 “ in this house have long filled me with the most perfect  
 “ respect.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ CHARLES BELL.”

Another  
 letter from  
 Dr. Lambe.

Dr. Lambe was not yet satisfied with the result of his  
 application. The following letter was addressed by him  
 to the weekly board, in February, 1817:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Alice Roberts, a woman afflicted with symptoms of  
 “ uterine cancer, whose case was brought before your  
 “ medical committee last year, being still alive, and in a  
 “ comfortable state of health, from the use of the regimen  
 “ of which I am the inventor, I think it incumbent upon  
 “ me to put you in possession of this very important and  
 “ satisfactory fact.

“ I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

“ 2, King's Road, Bedford Row,

“ WILLIAM LAMBE.

“ 10th February, 1817.”

“ Extract from the minute-book of the Consultation Com-  
 “ mittee of the General Dispensary, of the 5th February,  
 “ 1817.

“ Present, Drs. Clutterbuck, Birkbeck, and Lambe, and  
 “ Mr. Young. ‘ Alice Roberts, nearly in the same state  
 “ as last year; the pain on the whole less, and the  
 “ discharge more moderate.’\* ”

“ W. LAMBE.”

\* “ In fact, there is no discharge at all, except a little after occasional  
 paroxysms of pain.—W. L.”

In the month of June, 1816, a report was made to the weekly board on the treatment of cancer by compression. The committee "report that eight cases of open cancer (as it is called), and eight cases of the scirrhus kind, have been submitted to the treatment by compression, some of them for several months, and others for a shorter period.

Report on  
the treat-  
ment of  
cancer by  
compression.

"That in some cases of open cancer, combined with considerable œdema, the pressure was useful in lessening the volume of the tumour, but that it had not, even in a single instance, any salutary influence upon the specific nature of the disease; it frequently gave so much pain, that the patients could not, after repeated trials, endure it under any modification whatever, and often it appeared to hasten the fatal event.

"That in the scirrhus tumours the disease advanced, rendering extirpation necessary in two instances; in six others the disease passed into ulceration, assuming the usual malignant appearances, terminating in death. Two cases still remain under the care of the respective medical officers.

"Your committee have therefore to lament that compression cannot be regarded as a remedy for cancer. Your committee, however, although they cannot lay claim to the discovery of a specific, have still the consolation to believe, that they have in many cases succeeded in obtaining great alleviation of suffering; such alleviation as might, perhaps, induce some speculative minds, having less experience, to conclude they had at length succeeded in discovering a cure for cancer.

"Your committee can only express their determination to continue the attention which they have always given to the objects of your establishment.

"CHARLES GOWER, Chairman."

1817.  
Proposed  
cure for  
cancer.

The subject of the treatment of cancer was not, however, concluded; another application of a very different kind, and from a very different source, was made to the weekly board, in April, 1817. This application forms the subject of the following minute:—

“The Honourable J. C. Villiers read to the board an extract from a letter of Mr. Angerstein, dated Muddiford, the 29th of March, 1817, in which he states that a gentleman of the name of Ashby is in possession of a remedy for cancer and scrofula, and that the remedy was applied to several cases in the presence of some of his friends, with considerable benefit to the persons, and that Mr. Ashby is anxious to apply it to the cancerous patients of this institution, under the inspection of the medical officers.

A statement of nine cases was also enclosed, of which the following is the only one of cancerous affection—viz.

“Mrs. Stadden, a miller’s wife, living at Soply, afflicted with a cancer in her breast three months before she was brought to bed of her second child, now twenty months old. She applied to Mr. Charles Quartly, of Christ Church, who put on plaisters, from which she derived no benefit. She saw Mr. Ashby about five weeks ago, who, on putting four applications, extracted eighteen long worms, and about the same number of cancerous reptiles. Her health and spirits are much better, but the cure is not completed, as there are more animalculæ to come away.”

Report by  
the medical  
committee  
on a conference  
with Mr.  
Ashby, and  
on Mr.  
Ashby’s  
remedy.

The medical committee make the following report on the subject of their interview with Mr. Ashby:—

“Saturday, 5th April, 1817.

“Agreeably to the directions of the last weekly board, the medical committee met, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of allowing a remedy for cancer, proposed by Mr. Ashby, to be tried in this



“hospital ; and Mr. Ashby being in attendance, the committee came to the preliminary resolution of reading to him the eighth paragraph in the printed orders concerning the cancerous patients, (page 46, in the year 1810 ;) this they did for the sake of forming a basis on which they might found their future questions.

“The two following questions were then put to him, to which he severally agreed, namely :—

“Are you willing to entrust some of your remedy to the care of the medical gentlemen of the house for trial upon a case which shall be shown to you, and by yourself acknowledged to be a proper case for trial ?

“Are you willing (should such trial be made, and the result prove satisfactory) to declare the composition of your remedy, as every medical officer is bound to do, should he be so fortunate as to discover a remedy ?

“It was afterwards agreed by Mr. Ashby and the medical officers of the hospital, that his remedy should be applied in their presence on certain cases, which he selected for his purpose ; and he moreover agreed to place the receipt, sealed up, in the hands of Mr. Angerstein, or the Hon. Mr. Villiers, to be disclosed for the service of the hospital, if successful.

“Sunday, 6th April, 1817.

“The medical committee, anxious to comply with the wishes of the weekly board, met again this day, when Mr. Ashby, in their presence, applied his remedy to a cancerous breast.\*

“Monday, 7th April, 1817.

“On this day the medical committee again assembled, and saw Mr. Ashby remove his application from the

\* Mr John Pearson, who had written on cancer, and other medical men not belonging to the hospital, witnessed Ashby's mode of treatment.

“ same patient’s breast. Having discovered the source of  
 “ the fallacy, (of which Mr. Ashby, who is not a medical  
 “ man, may perhaps be ignorant,) the medical committee  
 “ did not think themselves justified in allowing the repeti-  
 “ tion of an application which is disgusting and obviously  
 “ inefficacious.

“ (Signed) CHARLES GOWER, Chairman.”

Sir Charles  
 Bell’s  
 opinion of  
 Mr. Ashby’s  
 remedy.

On the 15th of April, “ Mr. Bell presented to the board  
 “ the following letter, which he signed as his own senti-  
 “ ments, and recommended that it should be sent by the  
 “ board to the Hon. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Angerstein, as  
 “ their opinion of Mr. Ashby, and his remedy for cancer :—

“ SIR,

“ On your testimony in favour of Mr. Ashby, and at your  
 “ earnest request to have his specific tried in this hospital,  
 “ we have recommended the same to our medical gentle-  
 “ men. They have, after a patient investigation, returned  
 “ a report which we think you ought to be made acquainted  
 “ with ; and we hope that the same humane feelings which  
 “ induced you to send this man to us will now dictate the  
 “ propriety of your using your influence to prevent the  
 “ recurrence of such deceit as we find him guilty of.

“ The medical committee report, that in the specific by  
 “ which you supposed insects were drawn out of the cancer,  
 “ they saw the worms previous to its application to the  
 “ cancer. They were in hopes that Mr. Ashby himself was  
 “ deceived, but by his endeavours to conceal the worms,  
 “ even when detected, they are convinced that he is an  
 “ impostor, deserving punishment, if the law can reach  
 “ him, and certainly unworthy of your countenance.  
 “ When you reflect on the circumstance that worms, taken  
 “ from the intestines of uncleanly brutes, are, by this man’s  
 “ act, attracted to the open sores of the poor creatures who  
 “ submit to him, and that these reptiles are made thus to

“nestle in their bosoms, we feel assured that you will be  
 “as indignant as we are, that such practices are per-  
 “mitted, and especially against a class of sufferers who  
 “demand all our sympathy.”

The above disgraceful fraud, attempted to be practised on the hospital by Mr. Ashby, led to the adoption of the following resolution:—“That upon an application made  
 “by any person or persons, stating themselves to be pos-  
 “sessed of a remedy for cancer, and which they wish to  
 “be tried in the hospital, it shall be a preliminary rule,  
 “that the nature of the remedy to be made use of shall  
 “be communicated to the surgeon and physician under  
 “whose immediate care the patient may be upon whom  
 “the experiment is to be tried, in order that they may  
 “enable the committee to determine on the propriety of  
 “its application in the first instance, which would be the  
 “means of preventing an infinity of trouble to the medical  
 “officers, and, perhaps, render inefficacious the attempts  
 “to impose upon the public by persons stating that they  
 “are making use of a supposed remedy under the sanction  
 “of the medical officers of this institution, which circum-  
 “stance has already occurred in two instances, namely, in  
 “that of a Mr. Green and Mr. Ashby.”

In the year 1827, an inquiry was made into the annual expenditure necessary for the support of the cancer ward (Whitbread's), when the following estimate, computed on an average of five years, was furnished by the secretary:—

	£	s.	d.
“Diet of patients . . . . .	75	8	0
Drugs, leeches, lint, &c. . . . .	57	4	0
Wine and brandy . . . . .	54	12	0
Porter . . . . .	27	6	0
Coals . . . . .	23	10	0
Nurses' wages and board . . . . .	66	0	0
<i>Carried over</i>	304	0	0

Regulation  
for future  
experi-  
ments in  
the treat-  
ment of  
cancer.

1827.

Computed  
annual ex-  
pense of  
cancer  
ward.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	304	0	0
“ Sheets, &c. . . . .	6	10	0
Blankets, bedding, &c. . . . .	6	0	0
Utensils, and repair of ditto . . . .	2	0	0
Washing . . . . .	18	0	0
Casualties, repairs, and cleansing .	16	0	0
	<hr/> £352 10 0”		

More recently, namely, in 1842, the expense of twenty-two cancer patients for a period of 2046 days, during the six months ending Midsummer day, at the rate of 40*l.* a year for each patient, was reported to be 224*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* During the succeeding six months the number of patients relieved was twenty-nine; the number of days of maintenance, 2031, and the sum expended, 222*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In 1843 the expense of the cancer patients, thirty-four in number, for 2962 days, during the first half of the year, according to the rate mentioned above, was 324*l.* 12*s.*, and for the remaining six months, twenty-nine patients, 288*l.* For the first six months of 1844 the number of patients was twenty-seven, and the expenditure 255*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and for the remaining half year, nineteen patients, and the expenditure 198*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

1841. The cancer establishment has again recently, namely, in the year 1841, come under the attention of the weekly board, and a committee was appointed to inquire into its economy and arrangements. The report of the committee, a valuable and important document in the records of the hospital, is as follows:—

“ The committee appointed by the weekly board, of the “ 11th of May, to consider all matters relating to the “ cancer establishment, and to report thereupon to the “ board,

“ Doctor Merriman, in the chair,

“ Dr. Hawkins, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Arnott,

Inquiry  
into the  
state of the  
cancer es-  
tablish-  
ment.

“ Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. W. S. Jones, have met several  
“ times, and have employed their best endeavours to  
“ fulfil the duty imposed upon them, and now beg to lay  
“ before the weekly board the information they have  
“ obtained, and to suggest such measures as seem necessary  
“ to put the cancer establishment into a more efficient and  
“ useful condition.

“ At the opening of the cancer ward, in conformity to  
“ the wishes of the original founder of this establishment,  
“ that the name of every patient admitted into it should  
“ be entered in a journal, and when any extraordinary  
“ circumstance should occur, or any remedy be provi-  
“ dentially discovered, a record should be made thereof,  
“ and published for the benefit of society, a large book  
“ was procured for this purpose, and for many years the  
“ names of the patients and the method of treatment were  
“ registered in it; but this book has unaccountably dis-  
“ appeared, and it seems probable, as the present secre-  
“ tary has never seen it, that it was many years ago im-  
“ providently destroyed.

“ It is much to be regretted that so important a record  
“ of facts and observations should be lost, but though the  
“ book might have afforded much valuable statistical infor-  
“ mation, the experience of the present medical officers, and  
“ the recollection of those now living, who have formerly  
“ treated patients in the cancer ward, demonstrate that,  
“ except when occasionally an operation has been success-  
“ ful, it would not have exhibited a single case of cure of  
“ cancer by any other remedy.

“ Proposals have frequently been made since the ward  
“ was opened, by both professional and unprofessional  
“ speculators, to try new modes of treating this disease.

“ The medical officers have laid it down as a rule not to  
“ sanction experiments by any persons with nostrums or  
“ secret remedies; but it has more than once occurred, that

“ the influence of kind-hearted governors, misled by the  
“ vauntings of empirics, has been used to obtain for such  
“ persons permission to try their methods of treatment.  
“ Without a single exception these have proved to be de-  
“ lusions or impostures ; and the strict vigilance which has  
“ been exercised in superintending these experiments, has  
“ been successful in preventing the parties from availing  
“ themselves of what was obviously their design—an iden-  
“ tification of themselves in character and respectability  
“ with the Middlesex Hospital.

“ Whenever a proposal has emanated from a respectable  
“ source, and has offered a reasonable prospect of being  
“ useful, the remedy recommended has been fairly tried ;  
“ but only partial benefit has resulted from these experi-  
“ ments, and in some cases where temporary benefit or  
“ mitigation of pain has appeared to be produced, other  
“ ill consequences have followed, so as to render the sup-  
“ posed remedy of less avail than was expected.

“ In consequence of the disappointment experienced by  
“ the loss of the original book of records and memoranda,  
“ your committee beg to recommend that another book be  
“ now procured, ruled and headed in the manner marked  
“ out in the accompanying specimen ; and they further  
“ recommend that it be considered the duty of each of the  
“ medical officers to record, or cause to be recorded in it,  
“ every case admitted into the cancer ward, which may fall  
“ under his care respectively ; that this book, at every  
“ quarterly court, be placed upon the board-room table, for  
“ the inspection and inquiries of the governors ; and that  
“ annually, at the quarterly court in February, a report of  
“ the actual state of the cancer patients in the house,  
“ signed by the medical officers respectively, be presented  
“ to and read at such court.

“ It has occasionally been noticed at the weekly board  
“ that a very large quantity of wine and spirits was con-



“sumed in the cancer wards, and, in consequence, your  
“committee directed that the exact amount should be laid  
“before them. The following is the statement upon this  
“point given in by the apothecary:—Consumption of  
“wine in 1838, with an average of eleven patients in the  
“house, wine, 219 pints; brandy, 17 gallons; in 1839,  
“with ten patients, 185 pints of wine, and 13 gallons of  
“brandy; in 1840, with eleven patients, 137 pints of wine,  
“and 24 gallons of brandy.

“Your committee do not presume to give an opinion as  
“to the necessity or propriety of employing such stimu-  
“lants in cancerous cases, but they think it expedient to  
“call the attention of the medical officers to the fact.

“The secretary was directed to report upon the degree  
“of control and regulation exercised over the patients in  
“Whitbread’s ward, and he gave in the following state-  
“ment—that the patients in the cancer ward were not sub-  
“jected to the rules observed in regard to all the other  
“patients in the hospital; the cancer patients go in and  
“out of the hospital whenever they like in the day-time;  
“their friends visit them as often as they choose; no exa-  
“mination is made of anything they bring in.

“Your committee cannot fail to observe that this entire  
“want of a controlling power over these patients lays open  
“the hospital generally, and the cancer ward particularly,  
“to much inconvenience, and probably to great abuses;  
“they therefore recommend to the weekly board to subject  
“the inmates of this ward to the same rules as apply to all  
“the other wards of the hospital, and to enforce their ob-  
“servance. While upon this subject it may be proper to  
“inform the board, to show that this ward has been con-  
“sidered entitled to indulgence, that it has been the custom  
“to supply the patients in Whitbread’s ward with their  
“meat uncooked, which is dressed in the kitchen adjoin-  
“ing the ward.

“ Your committee thought it their duty to ascertain the  
“ number of patients in the hospital, and the length of  
“ time each had remained ; the whole number (July 15th)  
“ was, eight in Whitbread’s ward, and two in Stafford’s,  
“ and some of these patients had been in the house several  
“ years.

“ As patients with open or ulcerated cancers do not  
“ commonly survive many years, it became desirable to  
“ ascertain whether all these patients were really afflicted  
“ with cancer, or were labouring under diseases bearing so  
“ much resemblance to cancer as to entitle them, under a  
“ liberal construction of the founder’s wishes, to be ad-  
“ mitted into the ward ; in consequence, the committee  
“ requested the surgeons ‘ to furnish a report of the present  
“ state of the patients in the cancer ward, with their  
“ opinion as to each, whether it be a proper case for con-  
“ tinuance in the ward.’

“ The long-continued illness of Mr. Mayo deprived the  
“ committee of the advantage of his opinion and judg-  
“ ment, but Mr. Shaw, who has been performing the duties  
“ of Mr. Mayo, was joined in this consultation with Messrs.  
“ Arnott and Tuson, and this is their united report :—

“ At a meeting of the surgeons of the hospital, held  
“ July 20th, 1841, present Mr. Arnott, Mr. Tuson, and Mr.  
“ Shaw. Mr. Arnott in the chair. The following refer-  
“ ence from the committee on the cancer department of the  
“ hospital was taken into consideration, ‘ that the surgeons  
“ be requested to furnish a report of the present state of  
“ the patients in the cancer ward, with their opinion as to  
“ each, whether it be a proper case for continuance in the  
“ ward.’

“ Before replying to the questions addressed to them,  
“ the surgeons referred to the proceedings of the quarterly  
“ court, of December, 1792, by which the cancer ward was  
“ instituted, in order to ascertain what cases were, by the

“ resolutions then adopted, deemed proper for admission  
“ into the ward ; these they find to have been :—

“ Cases of open cancer proceeding rapidly.

“ Cases of cancer recurring after operation.

“ Cases of cancer removable by operation.

“ Whilst, were to be treated as out-patients, persons  
“ afflicted with scirrhus or cancer proceeding slowly for  
“ years, and not interfering materially with the occupations  
“ of the patients ; the privilege, however, of admission  
“ being still reserved for such cases when the disease  
“ became more rapid in its progress, or was highly irri-  
“ table, and the case required daily attendance.

“ At present there are six patients in the female cancer  
“ ward, and two in that portion of the men’s ward (Staff-  
“ ford’s) allotted to cancer cases.

“ The name, age, and present state of these patients,  
“ with the date of their admission into the hospital, are  
“ respectively as follows :—

“ 1. Martha Tatham, 66 years of age. Chronic open  
“ cancer of the eyelid of the left eye, of limited extent.  
“ Not confined to bed. Goes out to see her friends. Ad-  
“ mitted May 6th, 1839.

“ 2. Martha Fuel, 73 years of age. Open cancer of the  
“ breast. Admitted February 10th, 1840.

“ 3. Jane Parker, 49 years of age. Tumours in the ab-  
“ domen, apparently connected with the uterus. Health  
“ on the whole good. Does not seem to suffer much. Is  
“ not confined to bed. No evidence of cancer. Admitted  
“ January 22, 1833.

“ 4. Elizabeth Reece, 41 years of age, alleges that she  
“ has some disease of the uterus. The surgeon is, how-  
“ ever, unable to recognise this. First admitted in 1834,  
“ when a portion of the uterus was removed. She was  
“ discharged, but returned the next year, by her own  
“ account not cured. Goes out of the hospital to see her

“ friends. Is seldom confined to bed. Re-admitted  
“ March, 1835.

“ 5. Elizabeth Shaw, 65 years of age. Acute open  
“ cancer of the breast; great suffering. Has several times  
“ of late been at the point of death. Admitted 1836.

“ 6. Mary Jones, 77 years of age. Cancerous tumours  
“ in various parts of the body, some of them ulcerated, and  
“ attended with much suffering. Admitted June 29, 1841.

“ 7. Charles St. Aubyn, 62 years of age, presents traces  
“ of former extensive mixed disease of the head and face,  
“ but does not now suffer from cancer. Admitted Sep-  
“ tember 2nd, 1829.

“ 8. William Friend, 54 years of age. Acute open  
“ cancer of the neck, spreading rapidly. Admitted June  
“ 30, 1841.

“ Keeping in view the regulations adopted by the  
“ governors of the hospital when the cancer wards were  
“ instituted, the surgeons are of opinion—

“ First—That Elizabeth Shaw, Mary Jones, and  
“ William Friend, are entitled, by the nature and stage of  
“ their disease, to be considered as permanent inmates of  
“ the cancer ward.

“ Second—That Martha Tatham and Mary Fuel are not  
“ entitled, by the present state of their disease, (chronic  
“ cancer,) to claim the privilege of being in-patients of the  
“ cancer ward; and,

“ Lastly—That Jane Parker, Elizabeth Reece, and  
“ Charles St. Aubyn, have not a right, on the score of their  
“ disease, to be considered as patients of the cancer de-  
“ partment of the hospital.

“(Signed) JAMES M. ARNOTT, Chairman.”

“ From this report it appears, that of the patients now  
“ occupying beds in the cancer wards, two females of the

“ ages of 66 and 73, instead of being in-patients, ought  
“ rather to come under the denomination of out-  
“ patients, with the privilege of being admitted as in-  
“ patients should their respective diseases assume a more  
“ active character; and that the diseases of two women of  
“ the ages of 41 and 49 do not bear the character of cancer.  
“ There is, likewise, one man of the age of 62, who has  
“ been in the hospital twelve years; his disease is of a  
“ mixed character; it has destroyed the nose and part of  
“ the bones of the cranium, but at present he is not suffer-  
“ ing from cancer.

“ It becomes now the duty of the weekly board to de-  
“ termine upon the cases of these persons, and in refer-  
“ ence to this subject it seems right to bring to the notice of  
“ the board the ascertained fact, that more latitude has  
“ been given, not only by the public generally, but  
“ also by the governors and medical officers, to that part  
“ of the benevolent founder’s directions which provides  
“ that patients afflicted with cancer should remain ‘until  
“ relieved by art or released by death,’ than the words  
“ themselves express. This provision, which relates only  
“ to cancers requiring operation, to spreading ulcerated  
“ cancers, or to cancers returning after operation, has  
“ been supposed to apply to all cases of cancer once ad-  
“ mitted into the ward, and even to cases bearing re-  
“ semblance to cancer, which the founder allowed to be  
“ received under some circumstances, when from such re-  
“ sembling disease any light might be thrown upon the  
“ nature and treatment of cancer. It is probable that  
“ some of these patients were admitted under this im-  
“ pression.

“ At present the word cancer is used to denote one form  
“ of malignant disease in a state of ulceration, whereas  
“ formerly it included several forms of disease, now dis-

“tinguished by different names; the founders of the  
“cancer ward employed the word cancer in its widest  
“sense, and a slight change in the language employed, so  
“as to include the diseases originally intended to be  
“admitted, might be adopted with advantage.

“With a view to this important subject, your committee recommend,—That no patient be considered as  
“entitled to the privilege of remaining in the hospital  
“‘till relieved by art or released by death,’ until after an  
“interval of at least two months from admission, and that  
“the privilege be then only conceded by a vote of the  
“weekly board, on the recommendation of the surgeon in  
“attendance.

“That as *in-patients*, shall be admitted persons afflicted  
“with malignant disease (including cancer) requiring  
“operation; or persons with malignant disease (including cancer) in an acute stage—*i. e.*, spreading rapidly,  
“attended with great suffering, and requiring daily attendance: such cases to remain in the hospital ‘until relieved  
“by art or released by death.’

“That as *out-patients*, shall be relieved, with advice  
“and medicine for an unlimited period, persons afflicted  
“with malignant diseases (including cancer), ulcerated or  
“not, in a chronic stage—*i. e.*, proceeding slowly, and not  
“requiring daily attendance.

“That cases of the latter description, and cases of  
“(quasi) malignant disease, be admitted as *in-patients*,  
“on the recommendation of the surgeons, for a limited  
“period, but that the period shall not exceed two months,  
“without the special permission of the weekly board.

“Your committee find that the present fixed income of  
“the cancer establishment amounts to 547*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per  
“annum; this fund is kept distinct at the banker’s, but  
“the dividends are regularly transferred every half year to



“ the general account of the hospital. The expenditure for  
 “ the cancer patients has never been kept distinct from the  
 “ other expenditure of the hospital, nor does any plan occur  
 “ to your committee by which it accurately could; but  
 “ the committee estimate the expense of each bed occupied  
 “ by a cancer patient to average 40*l.* a year, which, for the  
 “ thirteen beds appropriated to such patients, would create  
 “ a cost of 520*l.*, or something less than the income now  
 “ derived from the cancer fund; as, however, the expendi-  
 “ ture for that establishment was during many years greater  
 “ than the income, your committee see no impropriety  
 “ in applying any present small surplus to the general  
 “ purposes of the charity.

“ (Signed) SAMUEL MERRIMAN, Chairman.

“ August 13, 1841.”

The consideration of this report was followed by the revision of the laws and regulations of the cancer establishment, and the enactment of such new laws as seemed advisable for the better maintenance of the objects of the benevolent founder. Of the new regulations, the two following will be read with interest:—

“ That, in conformity with the wishes of the original founder of this establishment, a book shall be provided, wherein the surgeons shall enter respectively the names of their patients, together with a general statement of their cases, and such other information as may be from time to time required by the weekly board; and should any extraordinary circumstance occur in the progress of a case, or should any remedy be providentially discovered, a record shall be made thereof, and published for the benefit of the society.

Revision of  
the laws of  
the cancer  
establish-  
ment.

1842.  
New laws.

“ That if any part of the interest arising from the cancer fund be not required for the benefit of the cancer patients, such sum shall be annually laid out in augment-

“ ing the cancer fund in the Three per cent. Consolidated  
“ Annuities, but that it shall be allowable for the weekly  
“ board to employ such surplus in sending to the sea-side,  
“ on the recommendation of the surgeons, such patients as  
“ come within the rules of the cancer establishment,  
“ according to the intention of the founder of the said  
“ establishment.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE SAMARITAN FUND.

THIS benevolent and unpretending fund is one of infinite value in the cause of charity, supplying to the distressed, on their discharge from the hospital, immediate comforts and assistance, without which the labours of the physician and of the surgeon would often have been employed in vain. The Samaritan Fund, writes Dr. Merriman, in the preface to the list of governors, “was proposed by Richard Cartwright, Esq., one of the surgeons of the hospital, in the year 1812,” and “has since been established upon an enlarged and permanent basis. Its objects are to afford temporary assistance to poor convalescent patients, whose residence in the hospital is no longer necessary; but who still require medical aid as out-patients; to forward poor patients, especially cripples, to their homes; to supply flannel, linen, or other necessaries, to those patients whose diseased condition may require such comforts; and for other charitable purposes.”

Objects of  
the Sama-  
ritan fund.

“The Samaritan Fund is altogether a distinct and separate fund; no part of the donations or subscriptions for the general support or maintenance of the hospital being applicable to it; nor is it distributed indiscriminately to all applicants; the assistance granted is voted at the weekly board, on the application of the chaplain, either from his own knowledge that the patient is deserv-

“ing and necessitous, or at the recommendation of one of the physicians, surgeons, or visiting governors.”

Inquiry into the origin and state of the Samaritan fund.

In the year 1835, it was proposed by Captain Hardy, and subsequently resolved, “That a committee of inquiry into the origin and state of the Samaritan Fund” should be formed, with a view to the consideration of the “propriety of extending its benefits.”

The report of this committee was as follows :—

Report of the committee of inquiry.

“The committee report that they find no record of the origin or object of the Samaritan Fund, but that the first donation that appears to have been made, was in the year 1812, and that the purpose to which the fund has been subsequently applied has been the removal of patients to their homes ; and that the amount of the fund at present is fifty pounds.

Recommendation to extend the benefits of the Samaritan fund.

“The committee beg leave to recommend that the Samaritan Fund be enlarged, and be made available to the following purposes :—

“1st, The forwarding poor patients to their homes.

“2ndly, For sending to the Bath Hospital or Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, such in-patients as the physicians or surgeons may deem proper objects for either of those charitable institutions.

“3rdly, For the purchase of flannel, linen, or such other necessaries as the diseased condition of the patients may require, and which are not supplied by the hospital.

“4thly, For the temporary assistance of poor convalescent patients, requiring further medical aid as out-patients, on leaving the hospital.

Regulations for the Samaritan fund.

“The committee further recommend, that the Samaritan Fund shall be maintained and dispensed under the following regulations :—

“1st, That the sole objects of this charity shall be the in-patients of the hospital, recommended by

any one of, or through, the physicians, surgeons, chaplain, or house visitors.

“ 2ndly, That such recommendations shall be presented to the weekly board, with whom shall rest the power of determining the merits of the petitioners, and of distributing the funds of the charity, provided that one subscriber to the fund be present.

“ 3rdly, That an annual subscription of one guinea do constitute a member or subscriber to this fund, and that in lieu thereof the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* be accepted as a life subscription, but that any sum will be thankfully received.

“ 4thly, That the fund be kept entirely distinct from the funds of the hospital.

“ 5thly, That as soon as the fund shall be increased to 100*l.*, all legacies and donations thereto of 10*l.* or upwards shall be invested so as to form a perpetual fund for the future support of the institution.

“ 6thly, That the amount of disbursements on no account exceed the amount of dividends, of annual subscriptions, and of donations under 10*l.*

“ 7thly, That the treasurers of the hospital be the treasurers to this fund.

“ (Signed) SAMUEL MERRIMAN,  
“ Chairman.”

The regulations proposed by the committee were unanimously adopted, with certain unimportant additions, which have been added to the preceding.

The importance of the Samaritan Fund is further shown in a report made to the weekly board (September 24, 1844) by the chaplain, of ten patients, sent to the Convalescent Asylum at Carshalton, at the expense of the Samaritan Fund, during the preceding half-year, all of whom were restored to perfect health. “It is right to

Further application of the Samaritan fund.

state," pursues the report, "that this shows but a small  
" portion of the benefit resulting to this hospital, from the  
" establishment of a convalescent institution. During the  
" year ending Lady-day, 1844, more than forty patients  
" went from this hospital to Carshalton, and in almost  
" every case the result was perfect restoration to health."  
" The very great benefits received by the patients who  
" have been sent, shows how very extensive would be the  
" advantage to the community could the design of the late  
" Miss Vaughan be carried into effect, and a Convalescent  
" Asylum established in connexion with this hospital."



## CHAPTER V.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE establishment of a school of medicine in connexion 1835.  
with the hospital was first introduced to the governors as <sup>Medical</sup>  
a subject for consideration on the 14th of April, 1835, <sup>school pro-</sup>  
when the following address from the medical officers of posed.  
the hospital was read to the weekly board:—

“ The undersigned medical officers of the Middlesex <sup>Address to</sup>  
“ Hospital are desirous of submitting to those governors <sup>the gover-</sup>  
“ of the charity who take an evident and strong interest in <sup>nors from</sup>  
“ its welfare, some considerations on a subject which <sup>the medical</sup>  
“ appears to themselves to be of great importance. <sup>officers.</sup>

“ The direct purpose of every hospital establishment is  
“ unquestionably the relief of those who are both sick and  
“ indigent. They are the immediate and proper objects  
“ of its care: to *them* the first duty of the physicians and  
“ surgeons attached to the institution is, and ought to be  
“ paid.

“ All this is so true, that it only requires to be stated, to  
“ receive immediate assent. It is not perhaps so obvious,  
“ though it is equally true, that the amount of human  
“ suffering thus relieved does not form the sole, nor even  
“ the chief part of the value of such institutions, when  
“ properly conducted. Hospitals are capable of yielding  
“ indirect and incidental advantages to the public, far  
“ outweighing, in extent and importance, the personal  
“ benefits they offer to the direct objects of their bounty.  
“ In a word, they furnish the grand means and materials  
“ of medical instruction. It is thus that a practical know-

“ ledge of disease and its remedies ; of injuries, and  
“ their management ; of operations, and the methods of  
“ performing them, is communicated, year after year, to  
“ hundreds of young men, who could learn their profession  
“ in no other way ; and through them the great consolation to be derived from judicious medical and surgical  
“ aid is afterwards extended to thousands in all parts of  
“ the country, and in every rank of society. It is not perhaps sufficiently known or remembered, that the judgment and skill to which every man, in periods of sickness and danger, is glad to confide his life, and the lives  
“ of those most dear to him, have been acquired, in the  
“ first instance, with scarcely any exception, in the wards  
“ of a hospital.

“ Now this secondary and most important use of hospitals is perfectly compatible with the strictest observance of the interests of the sick poor : it even furthers and promotes their welfare. It compels the medical officers to be regular and punctual in their visits, and to be scrupulously attentive to their patients ; for it surrounds them with a crowd of watchful, inquiring, and very often highly intelligent and well-informed, observers, who expect an explanation of the various diseases they witness, and a reason for the treatment applied to them : nay more,—the instruction of students carried on within the walls of a hospital not only permits, and even contributes to, the well-being of the sick, but it is essential to the full attainment of the primary objects of the charity.

“ To illustrate this proposition as regards our own hospital :—there are two resident surgeons, called house surgeons, to whom very arduous and responsible duties are entrusted, by night and by day, during the absence of the principal surgeons. It is most expedient and desirable that the persons appointed to fill this impor-

“tant office should have been trained and tried for some  
“time beforehand, under the observance of the surgeons  
“themselves. Each surgeon also requires a certain number  
“of dressers, who carry his directions into effect; administer much comfort and assistance to the patients, by  
“the performance of sundry minor personal offices; and  
“gather, at the same time, for themselves, the most valuable practical lessons, to be afterwards applied in the  
“service of the community.

“In the same way the clinical clerks, attached to the  
“several physicians, benefit their employers, themselves,  
“and the patients, by watching and recording the progress  
“of the maladies, the effects of remedies, and the events  
“which may have occurred during the physician’s absence.

“But in order to obtain house surgeons qualified for  
“the performance of their serious duties, and in order to  
“find dressers and clinical clerks fit for their respective  
“offices, it is necessary that there should be a succession  
“of pupils, from among whom the requisite selection may  
“be made. Without such a succession, the business of  
“the hospital, in a great part of its details, can scarcely be  
“carried on at all, and at best must be inefficiently conducted by raw and incompetent hands.

“The attendance of the students then, ultimately so  
“beneficial to society, is not only strictly consistent with  
“the benefit of the patients in a hospital, and even eminently conducive to it; but the patients cannot be  
“thoroughly cared for in a hospital which is not frequented  
“by pupils.

“Up to the present time there has been no deficiency  
“of pupils at the Middlesex Hospital. For a series of  
“years the main supply was drawn from the celebrated  
“school of medicine in Windmill-street, which was conducted by a joint body of lecturers, some of whom were  
“officially connected with this hospital, and others with

“ St. George’s. Upon the establishment of the London  
“ University and King’s College, the school of associated  
“ teachers in Windmill-street was broken up. Those who  
“ belonged to St. George’s transferred their lectures at  
“ once to that hospital. An anatomical school was formed  
“ in its immediate neighbourhood, and the governors of the  
“ hospital have liberally granted ample accommodation for  
“ teaching the other branches of medical science within  
“ the building itself.

“ After the dispersion of the Windmill-street School,  
“ the students of the London University sought their prac-  
“ tical instruction in this hospital, and the due service of  
“ the charity, in its minor appointments, was thus pro-  
“ vided for ; while the vast field of observation and ex-  
“ perience which it presents was made use of by many for  
“ the ultimate benefit of more. The managers of the  
“ London University have at length, however, built a hos-  
“ pital of their own, and the natural consequence has fol-  
“ lowed—their students no longer appear in any numbers  
“ in our wards.

“ The medical officers are desirous therefore of esta-  
“ blishing a complete school of medicine in avowed con-  
“ nexion with the hospital, and under the sanction of its  
“ patrons. They are solicitous that the efficient working  
“ of the charity, even in respect of its sick inmates, should  
“ not be impaired by the want of a due supply of pupils,  
“ from whom must be chosen the house surgeons, dressers,  
“ and clinical assistants. They are naturally anxious that  
“ the experience afforded by upwards of two hundred  
“ beds ; by the observation of 1600 in-patients and 5000  
“ out-patients, in the course of every year, should not run  
“ to waste. They may also be permitted to say for them-  
“ selves, that possessing such materials for teaching, and  
“ conscious of energy to employ them, they wish for an  
“ opportunity of turning them to useful account. ‘They

“ are unwilling that the Middlesex should be the only  
 “ hospital in London, the only hospital of the same size,  
 “ as they believe, in the kingdom, which does not concern  
 “ itself with medical education, and is not provided with a  
 “ medical school. They offer the foregoing considera-  
 “ tions, in the full trust that the governors will sanction  
 “ and assist their desire to render the establishment com-  
 “ plete for all its noble ends. Devoting a large portion of  
 “ their time, and their best energies, to the service of the  
 “ governors, as the willing and faithful instruments of their  
 “ charity, they indulge the confident hope that their pro-  
 “ posal will receive a patient and candid consideration.  
 “ They do not affect to be insensible to the direct advan-  
 “ tages which might accrue to themselves from its adop-  
 “ tion ; since in unendowed hospitals the reputation and  
 “ emolument to be derived from the attendance of pupils,  
 “ constitute the customary and the only compensation  
 “ which the medical officers can receive for much time and  
 “ labour daily expended in the performance of their anxious  
 “ duties. But, more especially, they would endeavour, as  
 “ far as in them lies, that the liberal support which the  
 “ institution receives from a generous public, should be  
 “ repaid to society by a continual provision of skilful  
 “ practitioners, made such by a knowledge to be acquired  
 “ in the hospital ; being convinced that there is an inti-  
 “ mate connexion between the promotion of its immediate  
 “ purposes, and the extension of that science on which the  
 “ relief and prevention of diseases depend.

“ (Signed)

{ FRANCIS HAWKINS,  
 THOMAS WATSON,  
 CHARLES BELL,  
 HERBERT MAYO,  
 JAMES M. ARNOTT,  
 E. W. TUSON.”

The above statement having been referred to a committee of the governors for inquiry, the committee addressed to the weekly board the following report :—

Report of a  
committee  
on the  
address  
from the  
medical  
officers.

“ Your committee having taken into full consideration the statement of the medical officers, referred to this committee by the weekly board, and having inquired into the various facts connected with the subject, are of opinion that the very apparent diminution in the number of medical and surgical pupils of the hospital, is to be attributed to the want of a medical school attached to the hospital.

“ Your committee also find that, whilst the number of pupils has gradually diminished in this, there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils at other hospitals where medical schools are established.

“ Your committee therefore are unanimously of opinion,

“ 1st, That it is expedient to establish a complete school of medicine, in connexion with the hospital, and under the control of the governors.

“ 2ndly, That this object cannot be accomplished without some addition to the buildings of the hospital, and that the ground adjoining the west wing of the hospital appears to offer a convenient site for the erection of the necessary buildings.

3rdly, That the lecturers in the proposed school should consist of the medical officers of the hospital, and such other persons as shall be nominated by them, and approved by the weekly board.

“ 4thly, That the distribution of the several lectureships should be determined by a majority of the medical officers.

“ (Signed) WM. SAM. JONES.

“ 20th April, 1835.”



The next step was an application to the architect for an opinion relative to the site. Mr. Basevi reported as follows:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I beg to report that there is sufficient space for the erection of a small medical school, upon the plan explained to me, between the back wall of the west wing and the boundary wall of the hospital; but as this is obviously not the best situation the hospital premises afford for such a building, I beg to suggest its being erected at the north-west corner of the garden, an excellent situation for the objects of the building, affording perfect ventilation in itself, without injury to that of the hospital, and occupying a part of the garden which is of very little use.

Report of the architect on a site for the medical school.

“ The expense of a building of the size required, if placed in the garden where I have marked it on the plan, would not exceed 1600*l*. If erected at the back of the west wing, 500*l*. would be saved, but the accommodation would be much more limited. I am, &c.,

“ (Signed) GEORGE BASEVI, Jun.

“ 30th April, 1835.”

At a general quarterly court immediately following, (May 7, 1835,) it was

School building committee.

“ Resolved unanimously, that, in the opinion of this court, the establishment of a medical school in connexion with the hospital is highly expedient, provided that the expense of the necessary building be defrayed by a subscription for that purpose, and not from the funds of the charity.”

And at the same meeting the following gentlemen were appointed a school-building committee, with powers “ to take the necessary measures for the erection of a suitable building, according to such plan as they, with the advice of the architect, may approve, and to appropriate a suffi-

cient portion of the garden to the erection of such building :—

LORD RADSTOCK.

SIR SAMUEL WHALLEY.

SIR JAMES LEIGHTON.

WM. SAMUEL JONES, ESQ.

J. H. BURKE, ESQ.

U. M. THISELTON, ESQ.

COLONEL BIRD.

E. S. HARDISTY, ESQ.

THOMAS FIELDER, ESQ.

REV. HENRY PENNY.

REV. DR. PENFOLD.

CAPTAIN HARDY.

together with the medical and building committees.”

The Duke of Northumberland subscribes to the school.

Among the benevolent contributors to the school was the noble president of the hospital, who expresses his intention of subscribing and his views with regard to the uses of a medical school in the following note :—

“ Northumberland House, 5th June, 1835.

“ SIR,

“ The Duke of Northumberland has put into my hands the letters addressed to his Grace respecting the establishment of a school of medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, and his Grace has desired me to ask, that if such school should be established, whether the lithontriptic method for the cure of stone might be taught in it. His Grace will subscribe to the proposed school of medicine, but he requests first to be informed if this last most important treatment for extracting stone might be added to the school. I am, &c.

“ J. MORRIS.

“ John Capel, Esq.”

The following minute of the weekly board is indicative of an active spirit among the medical officers, and marks the progress of the object which they had in view :—

Nomination of lecturers to the medical school.

“ At a meeting of the medical officers, held the 20th of May, 1835, for the purpose of nominating lecturers in the new school of medicine, it was resolved :—

“ 1st, That the lectures on anatomy and demonstrations be given by Sir Charles Bell, Mr. Tuson, and Mr. Shaw.

“ 2ndly, That the lectures on surgery be given by Mr. Arnott.

“ 3rdly, That the lectures on midwifery be given by Mr. Sweatman.

“ And at a meeting held June 8th, it was resolved :—

“ 1st, That the lectures on chemistry be given by Mr. Everitt.

“ 2ndly, That the preceding nominations be laid before the board at their next meeting for their approbation.

“ (Signed) THOMAS WATSON, Chairman.”

In July it was reported to the board that the medical officers “ had nominated Dr. Copland, of Bulstrode-street, to give lectures on the practice of physic;” and in August, “ that they had nominated Dr. Macreight, of Queen Anne-street, to lecture on materia medica; and Dr. Leighton on forensic medicine.”

The school was opened on the 1st of October, having gone through its phases of growth with remarkable rapidity, and in the month of December the following application was proposed to the weekly board in its behalf :—

Opening of  
the medi-  
cal school.

“ J. M. Arnott, Esq., on behalf of the lecturers of the medical school, having represented to the board the propriety of applying to Government to grant to the Middlesex Hospital school the same privileges which may be conferred on any other school of medicine upon the establishment of the proposed Metropolitan University, it was resolved unanimously that the treasurers be directed to transmit the following statement, signed by the chairman, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer :—

Application  
to govern-  
ment for  
recognition  
of the  
school as a  
member of  
the Univer-  
sity of  
London.

“ The Middlesex Hospital contains two hundred and forty beds, which are generally occupied.

“ The school, which has been recently erected by the

governors, on ground belonging to the hospital, contains theatres, dissecting rooms, chemical laboratory, and an anatomical museum—in fact, all the apparatus for medical instruction.

“Lectures on the various branches of medical science are there given, and the certificates of attendance are received by the present constituted medical authorities, the College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the Army and Navy Medical Boards.”

Staff of  
lecturers.

At the opening of the medical school in October, 1835, the staff of lecturers consisted of the following gentlemen :—

Surgery . . . . .	MR. ARNOTT.
Medicine . . . . .	DR. COPLAND.
Midwifery . . . . .	DR. SWEATMAN.
Anatomy and physiology	SIR CHARLES BELL.
	MR. TUSON.
	MR. SHAW.
Therapeutics . . . . .	DR. MACREIGHT.
Chemistry . . . . .	MR. EVERITT.
Forensic medicine . . .	DR. LEIGHTON.
Botany . . . . .	MR. MEADE.

Changes in  
the school.

The whole of the lectureships have undergone a change during the short period which has elapsed since the foundation of the school.

Chair of  
Surgery.

The surgical chair was relinquished by Mr. Arnott to Mr. Mayo at the close of the session, 1836-7, and was resigned by the latter gentleman in consequence of ill health. Mr. Mayo was succeeded by Mr. Arnott in 1842-43, and in 1844-45 Mr. Shaw was associated with Mr. Arnott.

Chair of  
Medicine.

The chair of medicine was relinquished in part at the close of the session 1839-40, by Dr. Copland, and resumed the following session as a joint lectureship by Dr. Copland and Dr. Leighton. At the close of the session 1840-41, Dr. Copland and Dr. Leighton resigned their

appointment, and were succeeded the following session 1841-42, by Dr. Hawkins, senior physician of the hospital. Dr. Hawkins resigned his chair at the close of the session, 1844-45, and was succeeded by Dr. Mervyn Crawford.

The chair of midwifery was rendered vacant in 1839 by the death of Dr. Sweatman. It had been already arranged during the illness of that gentleman, that Mr. North should undertake his share of a joint lectureship in the session 1839-40 ; but the entire chair was vacant before the opening of that session arrived, and Mr. North was elected to fulfil its duties. Mr. North resigned his appointment at the close of the session 1844-45, and Dr. Charles West was elected to the vacant chair.

The chair of anatomy and physiology has undergone various changes. Sir Charles Bell in resigning his hospital appointment resigned also his office in the school. The duties were continued during the following session by Mr. Tuson, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Lonsdale. At the close of the session 1839-40, Mr. Shaw resigned, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson was elected to fill his office. At the close of the following session, 1840-41, Mr. Lonsdale resigned. During the session, 1841-42, Mr. Tuson and Mr. Erasmus Wilson performed the duties of the office, assisted in the dissecting-room by Mr. Rowdon, and in the session 1842-43 the latter gentleman was appointed demonstrator. At the close of the session 1844-45, Mr. Tuson resigned his appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. De Morgan.

The chair of therapeutics was resigned by Dr. Macreight at the close of the session 1839-40, and its duties were undertaken the October following by Dr. Mervyn Crawford. In 1845, Dr. Crawford was appointed to the chair of medicine rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hawkins, and Dr. G. E. Day was elected to the chair of therapeutics.

The chair of chemistry was vacated in consequence of

Chair of  
Midwifery.

Chair of  
Anatomy  
and Physi-  
ology.

Chair of  
Thera-  
peutics.

Chair of  
Chemistry.

ill health, at the close of the session 1842-43, by Mr. Everitt. Its duties were temporarily performed during the following session by Dr. Bence Jones, and in 1844 the appointment was conferred on Dr. Fownes.

Chair of  
Forensic  
Medicine.

The chair of forensic medicine became vacant at the close of the session 1840, by the appointment of Dr. Leighton to the joint lectureship in medicine with Dr. Copland. Dr. Leighton was succeeded the following session by Mr. Campbell De Morgan, and the latter gentleman, in 1845, was elected to the chair of anatomy vacated by Mr. Tuson. Dr. Robert Gordon Latham was appointed to fill the vacant chair.

Chair of  
Botany.

The chair of botany was resigned by Mr. Meade at the close of the session 1840, and was filled during the following session by Mr. Henry Rogers.

Chair of  
Pathology.

In 1845 a new chair was created in the medical school—namely, of pathology and morbid anatomy, to which Dr. Seth Thompson, assistant-surgeon of the hospital, was appointed.

Chair of  
Dental  
Medicine.

Mr. Tomes, dentist to the hospital, was at the same time appointed to deliver a course of lectures on the diseases of the teeth, and the operations required for their relief.

#### MUSEUM.

Origin of  
the Medical  
Museum.

The museum in the medical school consisted originally of preparations belonging chiefly to the different lecturers, Sir Charles Bell, Mr. Tuson, Mr. Shaw, and Dr. Sweatman. On the death of Dr. Sweatman the whole of his collection, comprising many valuable specimens, were purchased by a separate fund raised for that purpose by the hospital. The medical committee, in reference to this collection, made the following report to the weekly board;—

“ The committee are of opinion that the possession of the late Dr. Sweatman's museum would be of essential



benefit to the medical school, and, therefore, directly subservient to the interests of the hospital.

“ That the price, three hundred and fifty guineas, at which it has been offered to the hospital by the family of Dr. Sweatman appears to the committee a very reasonable price.

“ (Signed)                      THOMAS WATSON, Chairman.”

A special committee was, in the next place, appointed to draw up regulations for the preservation of these preparations, and for the augmentation of the collection. The report of the committee is as follows:—

“ The committee unanimously recommend the following rules :

“ That the lecturers on anatomy and midwifery be requested to draw up, and deposit in the museum, a catalogue, and number the different preparations according to it.

“ That Mr. Lonsdale be requested to take charge of the preparations, and report to the lecturers if any preparations be damaged or lost.

“ That each lecturer be responsible for any preparation broken or injured when it has been taken out of the museum for his use.

“ That no lecturer take any preparation away from the school without leave from the curator.

“ That any expenses incidental to the proper preservation of the late Dr. Sweatman's preparations, and the addition of new ones to the amount of twenty pounds annually, be paid by the treasurer to the school upon application from the museum committee, consisting of the anatomical, medical, and midwifery lecturers.

“ J. NORTH, Chairman.”

Curator appointed.

In pursuance of the recommendation contained in the above report, Mr. Lonsdale was appointed curator of the museum in April, 1840. Mr. Lonsdale completed a catalogue of the preparations belonging to the hospital, and resigned his office in 1841. In the following year (February 8, 1842) the appointment of curator was bestowed on the successor of Mr. Lonsdale in the anatomical department, Mr. Rowdon.

“REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND LAWS OF THE MUSEUM.

“December 11, 1841.

“Dr. Hawkins in the chair.

“At a joint meeting of the medical officers of the hospital and of the lecturers of the school, for the purpose of taking such measures as should be necessary for the maintenance of a proper regulation of the medical museum, and for the preservation of the preparations therein contained belonging to the hospital, it was determined,

Museum committee.

- “1. That a museum committee shall be appointed.
- “2. That the museum committee shall consist of the lecturer on medicine, the lecturer on surgery, and one of the lecturers on anatomy.
- “3. That the museum committee shall examine into the state of the museum and catalogue at least twice in the course of each year, and shall see that the preparations are properly preserved and in good order.
- “4. That the museum committee shall give to the curator, hereafter to be appointed, such instructions with regard to the management of the museum as they may deem necessary, for the purpose of carrying out its intended objects, subject to the authority of the weekly board.
- “5. That the museum committee shall prepare a report of the state of the museum, and shall present such

report annually to the weekly board preceding the quarterly court in February.

- “ 6. That a curator of the museum shall be nominated annually by a joint committee, consisting of the medical officers of the hospital and the lecturers of the school, such nomination to be subject to the approbation of the weekly board.
- “ 7. That the election shall take place at a meeting to be held in the month of October of each year, the committee being summoned at least one week previously.
- “ 8. That the curator shall be eligible for re-election.
- “ 9. That the curator shall receive an annual salary of twenty pounds.
- “ 10. That the curator shall make and put up new preparations; that he shall re-prepare such as have become turbid, or have lost their spirit by evaporation, and that he shall repair such as become injured; the mode of performance of these duties being subject to restrictions, explained in the following clauses; and that the curator shall be allowed such necessities for the purpose of his office as the museum committee shall think fit—these necessities not exceeding the annual sum of 10*l*.
- “ 11. That the curator shall be held responsible for the proper order, arrangement, and preservation of all the preparations belonging to the hospital contained in the museum, and that the entire museum shall be considered to be under his charge.
- “ 12. That the curator shall keep an exact register of the various preparations sent to the museum by contributors for the purpose of being preserved, with brief notes of the nature and history of the case, and of the name of the contributor, in a registry-book to be kept for that purpose.

- “ 13. That the curator shall submit all preparations which he shall receive, with the book in which they are registered, to the museum committee as soon as possible after their receipt.
- “ 14. That no preparation shall be put up by the curator until he shall have submitted such preparation to the examination of the committee, and shall have received their approval.
- “ 15. That the curator shall append a note to the designation of each preparation in the registry-book, after the decision of the museum committee, stating whether such preparation is received or rejected; and if the latter, the grounds of its rejection.
- “ 16. That the curator shall not re-put up or remove any preparations from their bottles without obtaining an order to that effect from the museum committee, such order being registered in the common registry-book.
- “ 17. That the curator shall make to the museum committee, at the end of every three months, a report of the number of new preparations added to the museum, the number of preparations re-put up, and the present state of the hospital collection.
- “ 19. That the curator shall keep up the history of the museum preserved in the catalogue, recording the history or case of such preparations as may be from time to time added to the collection.

“ (Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS, Chairman.”

1845. The number of preparations belonging to the hospital at present in the museum is 803, of which number 660 were the original nucleus of the collection purchased of Dr. Sweatman.

Present  
state of  
museum.

## MEDICAL LIBRARY.

A small library of medical and philosophical books, the property of the hospital, is contained in one of its apartments, and is devoted to the uses of the medical officers and pupils. This collection was increased in 1843, by a very liberal donation from Dr. Leighton. The announcement of this donation is made in the following note from the donor:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Being compelled by circumstances to relinquish the practice of my profession, I have great pleasure in presenting to you the greater part of my medical library, for the use of the pupils of the hospital and school; and hope that it may be considered as a pledge of the interest I have long felt, and shall continue to feel, in the interests of your institution. I am, &c.,

“ (Signed)                      FREDK. LEIGHTON.

“ To the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital.”

The number of volumes at present in the library is about one thousand, and by judicious management might be very considerably augmented.

Medical  
library.

1843.

Donation  
from Dr.  
Leighton.

1845.

Present  
state of  
library.

## CHAPTER VI.

## OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

1746. THE first physician attached to this institution would  
 Dr. Poole resigns. appear to have been Dr. R. Poole, of whom we learn that he had resigned previously to the general quarterly meeting of October, 1746, and that the thanks of the meeting were voted him for his past services. This gentleman afterwards fell under the displeasure of the board, and it was ordered in December, 1746, "that a letter be sent to Dr. Poole, requiring him to return the forty shillings which he has received from Mrs. Hester Fuller." The following is a copy of this letter :—

SIR,

Letter to Dr. Poole. The committee having been informed by Mrs. Fuller, that you have received of her forty shillings for the use of the poor of this hospital, we cannot avoid saying that it is by no means agreeable to this committee ; especially, you being a subscriber to this charity, cannot be ignorant that we have not given power to any one to collect any subscriptions but our treasurer and clerk, and therefore we doubt not but, as soon as you receive this, you will without hesitation send our subscription received by you to our treasurer, who will give that lady a proper receipt. If you intend to apply our subscriptions to the use of another charity than that which the donor intended, and hereafter should continue to injure our charity in that manner, we beg you to consider how far this may be conscientiously



done. Your answer will much oblige your humble servant.

“ (Signed by order of the board)

“ A. MADDOCK in the chair.”

The board were not to be satisfied with half measures, and another order was issued on the same day, namely, “ that a letter be sent to Mrs. Hester Fuller, to certify that the forty shillings she gave to Dr. Poole was not applied to the use of this hospital.” The letter was as follows :—

“ MADAM,

“ The committee of this hospital having been informed this day at their board by their clerk, that some gentleman has, in our name, waited on you, and by that imposition has received your charitable subscription intended for the use and benefit of the poor of this hospital, and not for the use of any hospital for inoculating poor people for the small pox, which, instead of being any real benefit, can only tend to the spreading of that disease ; we beg leave to inform you that we have not given orders to any person to collect in the charitable subscriptions for this hospital, but our clerk, who is the bearer of this, and Mr. Peter Tabard, of St. Martin’s Lane, our present treasurer. We further beg leave to inform you that we will make a strict inquiry into this affair, and beg the favour of a line signifying to us that your subscription was intended for the use of the poor of this hospital, and you will therein much oblige your most humble servant,

Letter to  
Mrs. Hester  
Fuller.

“ (Signed by order of the board,)

“ A. MADDOCK in the chair.”

This letter is curious from two circumstances, firstly, as indicating the probable cause of Dr. Poole’s resignation, namely, his connexion with the Small-pox hospital, which

Small-pox  
Hospital.

was established during the present year, 1746; and secondly, for the opinion which it expresses relative to inoculation. Inoculation was introduced into England by Lady Wortley Montague in 1721, in the month of April of which year her daughter was inoculated in the presence of several distinguished persons of the court and three physicians. The practice met with many rebuffs, both on the part of the public and the medical profession; and when other arguments failed, the one expressed in the above letter was resorted to, namely, the extension of the disease by diffusion. Whether this were the fact or not, we are now aware that inoculation must have been an invaluable blessing at a period when vaccination was unknown, Jenner's first experiment not having been made until seventy-five years afterwards.

Dr. Poole replied to the communication of the board in the following letter :—

“ January 3, 1747.

“ GENTLEMEN,

Dr. Poole's  
reply.

“ I was this morning favoured with a letter from you; the contents a little surprised me, with regard to Mrs. Fuller's subscription to the Middlesex Infirmary, said to be received for the use of the Middlesex County Hospital for the Small-pox. This gentlewoman was wrote to some time since, to know whether she would subscribe to the Small-pox Hospital; her answer thereto was never received till, the other day, a gentleman calling upon her with another letter, desiring her answer to the former, when she sent the sum of forty shillings, and received a receipt in form from the hospital for the small-pox. This being brought to me, then ill in bed, I could judge of it no otherwise than a subscription given to this hospital, you may be sure; such is my regard to the Middlesex Infirmary,

that perhaps no one belonging to it wishes it better than I do. I remain, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

“ R. POOLE.

“ N.B. I have returned the money by the bearer hereof.”

But the wrath of the hospital board was not to be so easily appeased, as we learn by another order and letter, addressed to their late physician. The order is couched in the following terms:—“ That the guinea which Dr. Poole subscribed be returned to him, and his name struck out of the list of the present subscribers, and the following letter sent to him with the guinea :—

“ Middlesex Hospital, January 20, 1747.

“ SIR,

“ Your late conduct in relation to this hospital, so contrary to your many protestations of serving it, has inclined this committee unanimously to vote, that your guinea subscribed for the use of the poor of this hospital be returned to you, and that your name be struck out of the list of our subscribers, so that you may not appear to belong to us in the remotest degree.

“ (Signed by order of the committee.)”

To Dr. Poole succeeded Dr. Daniel Cox, of the Haymarket, who was elected by the general quarterly court, held October 16, 1746 ; and a second physician, Dr. Robert Sayer, was joined with Dr. Cox as colleague, on January 8, 1747. Soon after the appointment of Dr. Sayer, Dr. Cox took an active part in the establishment of a lying-in department, and succeeded in procuring the assignment of several beds to puerperal patients. This new arrangement was highly popular, and gave so much satisfaction that a design was entertained subsequently, by some of the medical officers and governors, of making the entire institution a Lying-in Infirmary ; or at least, of separating

Second  
letter to Dr.  
Poole.

Dr. Cox  
elected.

1747.

Dr. Sayer  
elected.

1749.  
Dr. Cox  
resigns.

the midwifery department, and making it independent of the rest. It would appear that Dr. Cox had committed himself deeply in this project, and the discovery of his intentions by those of the governors who were averse to such a plan, led to his resignation on the 23rd of May, 1749. The advertisement announcing the vacancy expresses the sense of the board in reference to this separation.

“ Middlesex Hospital for Sick and Lame and Lying-in Women,  
30th May, 1749.

“ At a weekly board held for the said hospital, this day, it was declared to be the sense of this board, that no separation of the charity ought to be, but that the same be continued as it is at this present. And notice is hereby given, that the quarterly general court, to be held after Midsummer next, is appointed for the choice of a physician to this hospital in the room of Dr. Daniel Cox, who hath resigned.

“ (By order of the board)

“ THOMAS YEWD, Secretary.”

Dr. Eaton  
elected.

At a quarterly court, held July 6, 1749, Dr. Eaton was elected physician to the hospital in the room of Dr. Cox. The resignation of Dr. Cox was followed soon after by

Dr. Heine-  
ken elected.

that of Dr. Sayer, whose place was supplied by Dr. Hermann Heineken. Subsequently to the election of Dr. Heineken, Dr. Sayer, at the request of some of the governors, withdrew his resignation, with the permission

1750.

Dr. Heine-  
ken resigns.

of the board, and renewed his duties in the hospital. In the month of April, 1750, Dr. Heineken resigned his appointment, alleging his great distance from the hospital, as he resided in the city, but it was afterwards ascertained that he was interested in some other hospital then in progress of erection. In consequence of this vacancy, it was agreed that “ Dr. Wm. Douglass, the man-midwife to the

Dr. Doug-  
lass elected.

lying-in ward of this hospital, be also declared one of the physicians of this hospital, and do accordingly attend the sick and lame in his turn with the rest of the physicians."

And on the same day (April 19), Dr. Charles Morton was elected one of the physicians of the hospital. The latter gentleman, in the month of February, 1751, became a candidate for the office of physician to the charter-house, on which occasion the board expressed themselves to be "sensible of his skill, care, and diligence," and declared "their approbation of his conduct as one of their physicians; and that his knowledge and application have been greatly blest with success, to the benefit and comfort of the distressed poor under his care in this hospital." It was ordered that a copy of this resolution, signed by the chairman, should be delivered to Dr. Morton. In July of the same year, the resignations of Dr. Sayer and Dr. Eaton were received by the board.

Dr. Morton  
elected.

1751.

Dr. Sayer  
and Dr.  
Eaton re-  
sign.  
1752.

To fill the double vacancy in the physicians' staff, two gentlemen offered themselves, and were admitted as candidates—namely, Dr. Edward Delany (Nov. 14), and Dr. Henry Hinckley (Jan. 21, 1752); of these, however, the latter only appears to have possessed the qualifications required by the governors, and to have been elected; for, by a resolution of the special general court, held January 23, it was agreed that the election of a physician in place of Dr. Eaton be postponed, a resolution which was communicated to Dr. Delany.

Dr. Hinck-  
ley elected.

On the 26th of September, another vacancy was created by the extreme illness of Dr. Douglass, and in that gentleman the combined office of physician and accoucheur ceased.

Dr. Doug-  
lass resigns.

In the year 1753, in the month of September, the number of out-patients was so much increased, being upwards of three hundred, that a determination was made to elect a third physician in the place which had so long remained

1753.

Increase of  
patients  
calls for a  
third phy-  
sician.

Contest relative to the physician's qualification.

1754.

vacant by the resignation of Dr. Eaton ; but this resolution was more promptly conceived than fulfilled ; a contest originated amongst the governors as to the qualifications of the physician, one party requiring that the regulation of October 22nd, 1751—namely, “ that no physician who shall have practised as a surgeon or apothecary be admitted a candidate, or appointed physician to this hospital,” should be retained ; and the other (Nov. 1, 1753), that the words “ except he be a fellow or licentiate of the College of Physicians in London,” be added. This question was agitated at each succeeding quarterly court, and at several weekly boards ; a special court to consider the same subject was convened, and declared illegal ; and at a second special general court, held on the 26th of September, 1754, on the votes of 28 of the governors against 23, and voted legal previously to the commencement of business, a decision was obtained by the influence of rank, which reason and party interests combined could not effect. In the interval of this discussion, Dr. James Grieve was admitted a candidate for the office, and Dr. Richard Bathurst addressed to the board the following letter :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Having for some time prescribed at your hospital in the place of Dr. Hinckley, I purpose to offer the continuance of my service at the election of physician on the 26th of this month, being qualified according to your present statutes, which, if it shall be thought convenient to repeal, I desire that this offer of myself may be considered as absolutely revoked, by, gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant,

“ RICHARD BATHURST.”

It was immediately resolved by the board that “ Dr. Bathurst be not admitted a candidate on the 26th instant,” but on the following board-day this minute was uncon-



firmed, and fell to the ground. The differences were finally settled by Sir Kenrick Clayton, as will appear by the following letters :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ As nothing should have prevented me waiting upon you but the indisposition of my wife, permit me, by the way of letter, to recommend your unanimous choice of Dr. Bathurst; and at the same time to hope you will be as unanimous in your choice of Dr. Didier, as soon as he is qualified according to your laws; both the gentlemen are so well recommended, that it will be a credit to the hospital to have them belong to it. I hope there will be no occasion to say anything as to the legality of this special general court, for any body that will read the 33rd law of the laws of your hospital can have no doubt. I am, with begging peace and unanimity for the sake of the poor, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Sir Kenrick Clayton intercedes.

“ KENRICK CLAYTON.”

In answer to this communication, the court replied :—

“ SIR,

“ The special general court held this day return thanks to Sir Kenrick Clayton for his letter; and are sorry that any accident should deprive them of the honour of his company. They are glad they can acquaint him that the court was declared a regular one by a majority of five members, whereon they proceeded to the election of Dr. Bathurst, who was declared duly elected *nem. con.*; and they beg leave to assure him that they are his most obedient, humble servants,

Dr. Bathurst elected.

“ WM. MILES, in the Chair.”

Dr. Bathurst was accordingly declared duly elected.

Dr. Hinckley, as appears by a note dated Jan. 8, 1754, was a candidate for appointment in Guy's hospital, and

obtained from the weekly board the indulgence mentioned in the following request :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I shall be obliged to you if you will give me leave to commit the care of my patients to Dr. Didier, for I shall be vastly engaged for a fortnight or three weeks in canvassing for Guy’s hospital. Dr. Morton has been so kind as to tell me he will take in for me to-day. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

“ H. HINCKLEY.

“ King-street, Cheapside, Jan. 8, 1754.”

Dr. Morton  
resigns.

On the 31st of October, 1754, Dr. Morton addressed the following note to the board, declaring his resignation :—

“ Leicester-square, Oct. 31, 1754.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Yesterday, the governors of the Foundling were pleased to appoint me a physician to their hospital. I am given to understand, that, by accepting this office, I have actually vacated my office of physician to the Middlesex hospital. In obedience, therefore, to the laws, which are the bond of every society, I must now take my leave; and can assure you, with great sincerity, that I shall be glad to hear of the success of your charity. Gentlemen, your most obliged and most humble servant,

“ CHAS. MORTON.”

At about this period, Dr. Bathurst was called by business to Jamaica. He requested and obtained from the board permission to be absent for six months. His request is contained in the note which follows :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Being obliged, by my affairs, to go unexpectedly to Jamaica, I cannot any longer continue that attendance on your hospital to which my gratitude inclines me; I have

been encouraged to hope that my place may be kept vacant to my return, which I promise to myself after six months. If such a favour can properly be granted me, it will much oblige, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

“ RICHARD BATHURST.

“ Fenchurch Buildings, Oct. 28, 1754.”

Subsequently he was again called to Jamaica, on which occasion he addressed the following letter of resignation to the weekly board:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Being obliged, by the necessity of my affairs, to make a second voyage to Jamaica, and being uncertain when I shall be able to return, I beg that from this day you will consider my place in your hospital as vacant. 1756.  
Dr. Bathurst re-signs.

“ I cannot, gentlemen, make this resignation without returning my sincerest thanks for the distinctions with which I was elected, the kindness with which my occasional absence has been permitted, and the civilities which I have received. I shall always wish prosperity to the hospital, though I can no longer attend it; and shall remember all your favours with that gratitude which they may justly claim from, gentlemen, your most obliged and humble servant,

“ RICHARD BATHURST.

“ Fenchurch Buildings, Nov. 2, 1756.”

A vacancy having occurred in the office of physician, by the resignation of Dr. Morton, it was thought advisable to revive the qualification question. Accordingly, at a quarterly court, held Nov. 7, 1754, the law of Nov. 1, 1753—viz., “ That no physician who shall have practised as a surgeon or apothecary, be admitted a candidate for, or appointed a physician to, this hospital, except he be a fellow or licentiate of the College of Physicians in London,” The qualification question revived.

1755.  
Dr. Didier  
elected.

was moved and carried. Under this law, Dr. Andrew Didier was elected, January 2, 1755, but as no other candidate appeared to oppose him, the choice of qualification was not put to the test. Dr. Didier had already for some time past officiated in the hospital during the absence of the physicians, but his permanent duties were of short duration. The following letter was received from him in the month of May, 1756.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Having some time laboured under a state of ill health, I am advised by my physicians to go to Bristol, to drink the waters ; if agreeable, therefore, I’ll beg leave to appoint Dr. Warren, of the University of Cambridge, to officiate for me during my absence, which I hope will not be long. As I propose setting out to-morrow, your answer to-day will much oblige, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

“ ANDREW DIDIER.”

1756.  
Dr. Didier  
dies.  
Dr. Hinck-  
ley resigns.

In the month of July of the same year, the board was made acquainted with Dr. Didier’s death.

The same board that received the announcement of Dr. Didier’s decease had read before them the resignation of Dr. Hinckley, contained in the following terms :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ As I have succeeded in my application to be chosen a physician to Guy’s hospital, I therefore beg leave to resign my office at the Middlesex hospital.

“ Your meeting happening at the time when I am necessarily engaged in attendance at Guy’s hospital, prevents my being able to wait upon you, which I otherwise should have done, to acquaint you with my resignation in person, and to return you thanks for the civilities you have shown to your most obedient humble servant,

“ HENRY HINCKLEY.

“ Aldermanbury, July 6, 1756.”

A day was now appointed for filling the two vacancies in the physicians' staff, Dr. Richard Warren, Bachelor of Medicine of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Dr. Hugh Smith, of Edinburgh and Leyden, being the candidates. They were both elected on the 5th of August, 1756. To Dr. Hugh Smith belongs the credit of having first delivered clinical lectures in the hospital. He mooted this question at a weekly board, held June 28, 1757, in the following note:—

Dr. Warren  
and Dr.  
Hugh  
Smith  
elected.

1757.

Application  
to deliver  
clinical lec-  
tures.

“GENTLEMEN,

“If it should be agreeable to the governors of the hospital, I would beg the favour to be allowed the liberty of giving lectures upon some particular cases that may offer amongst the patients.

“The compliance of the gentlemen with this request would greatly add to the obligations already conferred upon their most obedient servant,

“H. SMITH.”

At a subsequent quarterly court, (August 4,) the following resolution was put and carried:—

Permission  
granted to  
“read” lec-  
tures.

“That the physicians and surgeons of this hospital have liberty to read lectures on physic and surgery in the hospital.”

The resignation of Dr. Bathurst created a blank that still remained to be filled. Dr. Charlton Wollaston became the candidate, and was elected (March 3, 1757,) without opposition. Dr. Wollaston's election was preceded by the passing of a law limiting the number of future medical officers of the hospital. The law stands thus—“That for the future there be but three physicians, three surgeons, and one man-midwife to this hospital.”

Dr. Wollas-  
ton elected.

Number of  
medical  
officers  
limited.

This physician sent in his resignation to the board on the 31st of January, 1758, having left London to practise in Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk. To Dr. Wollaston suc-

1758.

Dr. Wollas-  
ton resigns.

Dr.  
Brisbane  
elected.

ceeded Dr. John Brisbane, who, being the only candidate who presented himself, was elected by a quarterly court, held May 4th, 1758.

Dr. Warren  
resigns.

In the month of November (21,) 1758, Dr. Warren resigned his appointment in the hospital, assigning the reasons mentioned in the following letter :—

“ Pall Mall, Nov. 18, 1758.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ As I find it impossible, on various accounts, for me to attend your hospital with the care and diligence that so important an office requires, and with which I flatter myself I have hitherto attended it, I beg leave to resign the office of physieian to your hospital.

“ I shall be always glad of every opportunity that offers of being of service to your house.

“ I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

“ R. WARREN.”

Number of  
medical  
officers in-  
creased.

Subsequently to this resignation it was determined, on account of the augmented “reputation of the hospital for its cures,” to increase the number of physieians and surgeons, and reverse the prohibition to this course. Accordingly two vacancies were declared, and four candidates came forward—namely, Dr. Dawson, of Hackney; Dr. Buck, of Holborn-court, Gray’s-inn; Dr. Kennedy, of Golden-square; and Dr. Vaughan, of Union-court, Old Broad-street. The numbers polled by these gentlemen at the election which took place on the 1st of February, 1759, were as follows:—Dr. Kennedy, 88; Dr. Dawson, 57; Dr. Buck, 25; Dr. Vaughan, 1. Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Thomas Dawson were, consequently, declared elected.

1759.

Dr. Ken-  
nedy and  
Dr. Dawson  
elected.

1761.

Dr. Dawson  
resigns.

On the 3rd of February, 1761, Dr. Dawson found his other avocations to engage all his time, and laid down his appointment. It was determined, however, by the quar-



terly court, that no vacancy should be declared, it being conceived that three physicians were sufficient for the present to perform all the duties.

In October, 1764, Dr. Hugh Smith sent in his resignation to the board, alleging, as his reason, "the multiplicity of his affairs." On the vacancy which ensued two candidates presented themselves, Dr. George Fordyce and Dr. William Baylies. At the special general court ensuing, the former of these gentlemen withdrew his claim, and Dr. William Baylies was elected (November 8, 1764). In the year 1766, Dr. Baylies obtained leave of absence from the hospital, and "the second leave of absence granted to Dr. Baylies having expired the 27th instant (July), and this board not having heard from him," a vacancy in the office of physician was declared.

The disappearance of Dr. Baylies having caused a vacancy in the physicians' department, the void was supplied by Dr. Richard Huck, who was elected without opposition (September 4). In December, 1768, Dr. Huck was appointed one of the physicians of St. Thomas's hospital, and resigned his present office. This resignation suggested to the weekly board the question whether any one of the medical officers could propose himself as candidate for appointment in another hospital, without, in reality, creating a vacancy in the office which he holds in this. The question was referred for consideration to the quarterly board, by whom it was adjourned "*sine die*." It was now suggested to the weekly board that, "for the regularity of carrying on the business" of the hospital, the number of physicians be equal to the number of surgeons—that is, four; and it was likewise determined that at the next special court two physicians should be elected. The election caused much interest, and two hundred and forty-six governors assembled. Three candidates came to the

1764.

Dr. Hugh  
Smith re-  
signs.Dr. Baylies  
elected.

1766.

Dr. Baylies  
disappears.Dr. Huck  
elected.

1768.

Dr. Huck  
resigns.

1769. poll, Dr. Robert Knox, Dr. Lucas Pepys,\* and Dr. William  
 Dr. Knox Wyatt, and the two former were successful (February 10,  
 and Dr. 1769).  
 Pepys  
 elected.

1773. Dr. Brisbane obtained leave of absence from the hospital  
 Dr. for three months in February, 1772. In April, this leave  
 Brisbane superseded. was extended to six months longer; and in November of  
 the same year to the 1st of June, 1773. At the latter  
 date, Dr. Brisbane had not returned, but requested a  
 further extension of his leave for twelve months, a request  
 which the governors did not think right to accord; a va-  
 cancy was consequently declared in the office of physician.  
 At the election, July 13, 1773, but one candidate, Dr.  
 Dr. Reynolds, who had officiated for Dr. Brisbane during his  
 elected. absence, and had been a pupil of the hospital, appeared  
 before the court. He was accordingly elected.

1775. On the 21st of March, 1775, Dr. Pepys, finding that his  
 Dr. Pepys "other avocations" did not permit him "to continue to  
 resigns. pay that attention to the hospital which the important duty  
 of a physician required," resigned his appointment, and  
 "the governors, with great reluctance, gave their assent"  
 Dr. Smyth to the resignation. Dr. James Carmichael Smyth now  
 elected. became the candidate for the vacant office, and was elected  
 "unanimously," May 4, 1775.

1776. In the month of February, 1776, Dr. Knox and Dr.  
 Dr. Knox Kennedy informed the board, that they had been ordered  
 and Dr. to America by his Majesty, and that they were in conse-  
 Kennedy quence obliged to relinquish for a time their hospital  
 ordered to duties. In the following year, the annexed letter from Dr.  
 America. Reynolds was read to the board:—

1777. "GENTLEMEN,  
 Dr. "Give me leave to inform you, that having been elected  
 Reynolds physician to St. Thomas's hospital, it is no longer in my  
 resigns.

\* Afterwards Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

power to serve your hospital in that capacity ; accept, therefore, of my resignation, and do me the justice to believe, that in every other instance I shall zealously endeavour to promote the interests of a charity that I approve, and a society to which I shall ever feel myself attached by the strongest ties of gratitude and friendship.

“ I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

“ Your much<sup>d</sup>obliged and obedient servant,

F. R. REYNOLDS.

“ Lamb's Conduit-street, March 25, 1777.”

The candidates for the office, now rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Reynolds, were Dr. Francis Milman,\* of the University of Oxford, and Dr. John Hunter, licentiate of the College of Physicians. The latter gentleman withdrew his claims previously to the election, and Dr. Milman was elected unanimously, April 25, 1777.

Dr.  
Milman  
elected.

Dr. Kennedy's American appointment kept him longer from the hospital than he had anticipated ; he had not returned in the autumn of 1782, when one of the three remaining physicians, Dr. Knox, resigned (October 15th). On this occasion, Dr. Smyth declined attending the patients of Dr. Kennedy any longer, and it was resolved, “ that Dr. Kennedy be no longer a physician to this hospital, and that it be recommended to the quarterly court to consider the propriety of continuing the medical department under the conduct of Dr. Smyth and Dr. Milman, who have executed it for several years to the entire satisfaction of the board.” The quarterly court acquiesced in this arrangement.

1782.

Dr. Ken-  
nedy voted  
no longer a  
physician  
of the  
hospital.

In the month of September, 1788, it was resolved by the weekly board, that by reason of the “ avocations of Dr. Smyth and Dr. Milman, it is expedient to elect an additional physician to this hospital.” Some preparations for

1788.

Dr. John  
Mayo  
elected.

\* Afterwards Sir Francis Milman, Bart., and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

this vacancy had been made on the preceding board-day, when Dr. John Mayo became a governor of the hospital, and at the present board the Rev. Dr. Herbert Mayo paid his "first annual subscription." The candidates for office were Dr. John Mayo and Dr. John Hamon. The latter gentleman, at the quarterly court held November 6, 1788, withdrew his pretensions, and Dr. Mayo was unanimously elected.

1789. In September of the following year, namely, 1789, the two senior physicians, Dr. Smyth and Dr. Milman, resigned their appointments. The candidates on the present occasion were, Dr. Kirkaldie, Dr. Hamon, Dr. Latham, and Dr. Stone. The latter gentleman declined the contest, and at the election the votes were divided as follows: Dr. Hamon, 164; Dr. Latham, 108; Dr. Kirkaldie, 63. Dr. Hamon and Dr. John Latham\* were consequently declared the successful candidates. The governors present at the special general court, held October 15, 1789, for conducting this election were one hundred and seventy-six.

Dr. Smyth  
and Dr.  
Milman  
resign.  
  
Dr. Hamon  
and Dr.  
Latham  
elected.

1793. Dr. Latham resigned his appointment on the 22nd of January, 1793. The candidates for the vacant office were Henry Vaughan, M.D.,† of Christ's Church, Oxford; Charles Scot, M.D., Edinburgh; Edmund Somers, M.D., Edinburgh; Paggen Mayo, B.M., St. John's, Oxford, and Robert Master Bell, Baliol College, Oxford. Of these gentlemen, Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Scot alone stood the election, and the former was successful by a majority of 203 to 89.

Dr. Latham  
resigns.

Dr. Vaugh-  
an elected.

Dr. Hamon  
dies.

In the month of July, 1793, it was announced to the board, that Dr. Hamon was dead, and a vacancy in the physicians' staff was accordingly declared. Dr. Scot, Dr. Paggen Mayo, and Dr. Somers again became the candi-

\* Afterwards President of the Royal College of Physicians.

+ Afterwards Sir Henry Halliday, Bart., and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

dates, when Dr. Scot was again unsuccessful, the votes polled at the election being 115 for Dr. Paggen Mayo and 81 for Dr. Scot; Dr. Paggen Mayo was, therefore, declared physician of the hospital. Dr. Paggen Mayo elected.

Dr. Vaughan resigned his appointment as physician to this hospital, on the 9th of November, 1800. Dr. Vaughan's resignation is contained in the following note :— 1800.  
Dr. Vaughan resigns.

“GENTLEMEN,

“I am under the necessity of requesting you to accept my resignation of the office of one of your physicians, having found that attention to the business of the hospital, which you have a right to expect, incompatible with my other engagements; I cannot, however, address you on this, or any other occasion, without assuring you that I feel a most cordial interest in all that concerns the hospital, and that I shall be happy to avail myself of every opportunity of contributing to its prosperity.

“I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

“HENRY VAUGHAN.”

The candidates for the office rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, were Dr. Holland, Dr. Matthew, and Dr. Murray; the latter of these gentlemen was declared ineligible, and Dr. Matthew having withdrawn, Dr. Holland was unanimously elected (January 15, 1801). 1801.  
Dr. Holland elected.

On the 6th of January, 1801, Dr. Paggen William Mayo sent in his resignation to the board, and four candidates offered themselves—namely, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Matthew, Dr. Haworth, and Dr. Gower. Dr. Haworth withdrew previously to the election, and Dr. Gower was successful by a large majority (February 12, 1801). The number of governors who polled at this election was two hundred and twenty-five. Dr. Paggen Mayo resigns.  
Dr. Gower elected.

In December, 1802, it was represented to the weekly board by several of the governors, “that since the estab-

1802.  
Dr. John  
Mayo ap-  
pointed  
physician  
extraordi-  
nary to the  
cancer  
charity.

lishment of the cancer ward, no physician had been expressly appointed to attend it, though it had been deemed proper some years ago to appoint a surgeon extraordinary to this department; that the duties of this department have been since materially increased by a new and very liberal institution for men afflicted with cancer; and that, therefore, it would tend to the general interest of the cancer establishment to have a physician extraordinary appointed to it. It was, therefore, "moved by Mr. Treasurer Collick, and seconded by Mr. Howard, surgeon, which motion was carried unanimously, that Dr. Mayo, who has been physician to this hospital, with equal advantage to the charity and honour to himself, for fourteen years, be solicited to attend the cancer ward as physician extraordinary."

Dr. Mayo's reply to the above resolution is as follows :—

" January 4, 1803.

" SIR,

" The resolution of the last board, containing a request that I would attend the cancer ward as physician extraordinary, needs only the confirmation of a general court to have my most hearty acquiescence. I see in the administration of that part of its establishment the most important interests of the institution involved; and as far as in me lies, I shall be happy to join my endeavours to those of my colleagues to ensure its success. If, in the situation I have now for some years held as one of the physicians of the hospital, I have acquired the approbation of the board, I cannot forget how much of that I owe to the kind assistance of those colleagues. I have the honour to be, your faithful servaut,

" JOHN MAYO."

At the next weekly board the following letter was received from Dr. John Mayo :



“ Berners street, January 11, 1803.

“ SIR,

“ It was my intention, just before I was afflicted with the illness from which I am happily now recovered, to resign the situation I have for many years filled of one of the physicians to the Middlesex hospital; and I hesitated only, lest my resignation, considered as the consequence of my illness, might appear to the public as a relinquishment of all my professional pursuits; at the same time, I had the satisfaction of knowing that my share of duty in the hospital was very ably executed by my colleagues. The flattering offer which has been made me by the board of the new appointment of physician extraordinary to the cancer ward, makes me reluctant to quit the hospital altogether; and as the duties of this situation are not incompatible with my other professional engagements, I have done myself the honour to accept the appointment, provided it meets with the concurrence of the next quarterly court. In the meantime, I must resign the office I now hold; and trust it will be to the general interests of the charity at large that my attention should be solely directed to the cancer establishment.

1803.  
Dr. John  
Mayo re-  
signs.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ JOHN MAYO.”

The candidates for the vacant appointment on the present occasion were Dr. Fearon and Dr. Franks. Dr. Franks withdrew, and Dr. Devey Fearon was unanimously elected, (February 8, 1803).

Dr. Fearon  
elected.

In the summer of 1806, Dr. Holland addressed a note to the weekly board, in which he suggests “to the governors the propriety of correcting an error in the admission of patients, which is likely, if persisted in, to be attended with more serious inconvenience. He alludes to the admission of fever patients into the accident wards, and

1806.  
Dr. Hol-  
land's pro-  
test against  
the admis-  
sion of fever  
cases into  
the acci-  
dent wards.

surgeons' patients into the fever wards. Dr. Holland conceives that this irregularity, which neither the laws authorize nor the general practice of the hospital in any manner justifies, has arisen from a notion of humanity *ill understood*, for while it may be asserted, on one hand, that by this plan a greater number of patients may probably be received into the hospital, it must, on the other hand, be clear that, by this irregularity, not only the beds are occupied which should be left for accidents during the week, but patients are admitted into improper wards, to infect others or be themselves infected."

Dr. Holland's note was successful in its object. From this time attention was bestowed on the classification of patients, and medical and surgical cases were not, as heretofore, indiscriminately mingled.

Dr. Holland  
resigns.

Dr. Holland resigned his appointment on the 11th of November, 1806, when the following note was read before the weekly board :—

" GENTLEMEN,

" Having retired from the profession of physic, I am under the necessity of resigning into your hands the office I have for several years held of physician to your excellent charity.

" While I return you my sincere thanks for the honour you conferred upon me, by your unanimous election of me to that situation, I beg leave to assure you, that my zeal for the interests of the Middlesex hospital will continue unabated. I remain, &c.,

" SAMUEL HOLLAND.

" Gower-street, Nov. 3, 1806."

The candidates for the vacant office were Dr. Satterley, Dr. Young, Dr. Price, Dr. Hue, and Dr. Badham. Previously to the election, three of the candidates withdrew, and Dr. Satterley and Dr. Badham alone stood the con-

test; the former was successful by a great majority, (Dec. 11, 1806.) Dr. Satterley elected.

In January, 1807, the following letter was addressed to the weekly board by Dr. Fearon:— 1807.  
Dr. Fearon resigns.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Still suffering from the effects of a long-continued indisposition, I feel it necessary to retire from the active duties of my profession, and to request you to accept my resignation of the office of one of the physicians to your hospital.

“ To you, gentlemen, I return my sincere thanks for your ready compliance with my request to retire for some months into the country, and for the continuance of that indulgence; and beg leave to assure you, that it will give me the greatest pleasure to promote, to the utmost of my power, the welfare and prosperity of the Middlesex hospital. I am, &c.,

“ DEVEY FEARON.

“ Carshalton, January 17, 1807.”

Only one candidate came forward to succeed Dr. Fearon—namely, Dr. Charles Price; he was accordingly elected, February 19th, 1807. Dr. Price elected.

In the year 1815, May 16th, Dr. Price resigned his appointment. His note is addressed from Brighton, which renders it probable that he had quitted London for the purpose of practising in that town. This idea is suggested by the following minute of a succeeding board:—“ That it be recommended to the medical committee to question each candidate for the office of physician whether he intends practising the whole of the year in town.” 1815.  
Dr. Price resigns

The candidates on the present occasion were Dr. Winthrop, fellow of the College of Physicians; Dr. Yeats, candidate of the College of Physicians; Dr. P. Mere Latham, inceptor candidate, and B.M. of Oxford; and

Dr. Southey, licentiate of the College of Physicians. Previously to the election, Dr. Winthrop withdrew, and the numbers polled for the remaining candidates were—for Dr. Latham, 291 ; Dr. Southey, 157 ; Dr. Yeats, 72 ; the number of governors present being 497.

Dr. P. M.  
Latham  
elected.

1815.

Dr. Satter-  
ley dies.

In July, 1815, we find announced the death of Dr. Satterley, when the following gentlemen became candidates for the vacant appointment—namely, Dr. Adams, licentiate of the College of Physicians ; Dr. Ager, fellow of the College ; Dr. Forbes, licentiate ; Dr. Hurlock, M.B. Oxon, inceptor candidate of the College of Physicians ; and Dr. Southey, licentiate. Before the election, all the candidates withdrew, with the exception of Dr. Southey, who was, consequently, declared duly elected (August 17, 1815).

Dr. Southey  
elected.

1822.

Dr. Gower  
dies.

In the beginning of the month of April, 1822, the death of Dr. Gower was announced to the weekly board. The candidates for the vacant appointment were Dr. Kerrison, licentiate of the College of Physicians, “at present a practitioner of midwifery, but under the pledge to forego such practice in the event of succeeding to the hospital, a preliminary upon which your committee thought it important to insist ;” Dr. Macmichael, a fellow of the college, and Dr. Sayer, a licentiate. Dr. Kerrison and Dr. Sayer withdrew previously to the election, and Dr. Macmichael was declared duly elected (May 2, 1822).

Dr. Mac-  
michael  
elected.

1824.

Dr. P. M.  
Latham re-  
signs.

On the 16th of November, 1824, the following note from the senior physician was read to the board :—

“ Grosvenor street, 16th November, 1824.

“ MY DEAR SOUTHEY,

“ It is with extreme regret that I find myself compelled by circumstances to quit an institution which we have served together more than nine years, and that I must now request you to offer to the weekly board my resignation of my office of physician to the Middlesex hospital.

“ I trust the governors will believe I entertain no common gratitude towards them for the uniform kindness and confidence with which they have honoured me during our long connexion. They may be assured, that though I leave the Middlesex hospital, I can never separate myself from it in feeling, but shall always rejoice in every opportunity that may still be afforded me of promoting its prosperity. Believe me, my dear Southey, your very faithful friend,

“ P. MERE LATHAM.

“ To Dr. H. H. Southey.”

The candidates for the vacant office were, Dr. Ayre, member of the College of Physicians ; Dr. Richardson, member ; Dr. Hawkins, fellow ; Dr. Roe, member ; Dr. Wilson, member ; Dr. Gairdner, member ; Dr. Copland, licentiate, and Dr. Waring, licentiate. Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Gairdner, and Dr. Roe alone went to the poll, and the former was successful by a very considerable majority (December 18, 1824). Dr. Hawkins elected.

On the 24th of April, 1827, the senior physician of the hospital, Dr. Southey, resigned his appointment. The board felt considerable regret at the loss of so valuable an officer, and being “ anxious to express in the most marked manner its high sense of Dr. Southey’s services to this hospital, and to secure a continuance of the advantages of his name and the occasional assistance of his skill to the objects of the charity, do recommend to the next quarterly court to elect Dr. Southey to the office of physician extraordinary, and consulting physician to the hospital.” 1827.  
Dr. Southey resigns.

Such a proposal was naturally highly flattering to the physician, but was declined in the following note, which takes a very proper view of the intended honour. The note is addressed to Mr. Rawlinson, one of the treasurers of the hospital :— Dr. Southey declines the office of physician extraordinary.

“DEAR SIR,

“Pray accept my best thanks for your very flattering notice of my services at the hospital. I understand that you were kind enough to propose that I should be named consulting physician to it. Undoubtedly, such an appointment would have been very gratifying to my feelings, but as I have reason to believe that it might appear a somewhat invidious distinction, I would not, on any consideration, be obtruded on my former colleagues in a capacity which might imply an assumption of superiority. You will, therefore, oblige me by withdrawing the motion in my favour. Allow me to assure you I shall ever feel as much indebted to you for your kind intentions as if they had been carried into effect. Yours, &c.,

“H. H. SOUTHEY.

“Harley-street, April 26, 1827.”

The candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Southey, were Dr. Thomas Watson, fellow of the College of Physicians, and Dr. William Gairdner, licentiate. Dr. Watson was successful by a very considerable majority, the majority nearly amounting to the entire number polled by Dr. Gairdner, (May 24, 1827.)

Dr. Watson  
elected.

1831.

Dr. Mac-  
michael  
resigns.

In November, 1831, Dr. Macmichael, finding that his private professional engagements, together with those of the Board of Health for protection against the Cholera, interfered with his hospital duties, tendered his resignation.

Dr. Wilson  
elected.

Dr. John Wilson, fellow of the College of Physicians, was the only candidate for the vacant office, and was elected on the 15th of December, 1831.

1840.

Office of  
assistant  
physician  
proposed.

In the summer of 1840, a committee appointed to revise the laws of the hospital called the consideration of the weekly board to the “propriety of appointing an assistant physician,” with duties properly defined. The want of an assistant had been experienced by the physicians for



several years past, but its expression had not before reached the weekly board. The board now requested the medical committee to report upon the propriety of one or more assistant physicians being appointed, and if the committee concurred in the project, they were further requested to frame "rules for the performance of their respective duties." The medical committee, after considering the subject before them, returned a favourable answer to the board, when it was resolved by the weekly board, "that an assistant physician to the hospital be appointed," (November 5, 1840.) The candidates for the new office were two gentlemen already connected with the hospital by virtue of holding the appointment of lecturer in the medical school—namely, Dr. Frederick Leighton, joint lecturer on medicine, and Dr. Mervyn Crawford, lecturer on therapeutics. At the election, (December 10,) the latter of these gentlemen was successful, but by a very small majority, and Dr. Mervyn Crawford was accordingly declared "duly elected" assistant physician.

Dr. Crawford elected assistant physician.

On the 28th of November, 1843, a vacancy was created in the physicians' staff by the resignation of Dr. Watson, at the same time Dr. Crawford vacated his appointment by becoming the candidate for the higher office; to which he was elected. The candidates for the office of assistant physician were Dr. John W. Woodfall and Dr. Seth Thompson, both licentiates of the College of Physicians. Dr. Thompson was elected (December 28, 1843,) by a considerable majority.

1843.

Dr. Watson resigns.

Dr. Seth Thompson elected.

On the occasion of the vacancy, caused by the promotion of Dr. Crawford, the weekly board requested Dr. S. W. J. Merriman to "stand as a candidate," but that gentleman declared his intention "of abstaining, on the present occasion, from soliciting the votes of the governors of the charity."

## CHAPTER VII.

## OF THE PHYSICIAN-ACCOUCHEURS.

1747. ON the establishment of a lying-in ward within the hospital in April, 1747, Mr. Layard was appointed "man-midwife in ordinary," and Dr. Sandys "man-midwife extraordinary." During the period of the lying-in agitation, Mr. Layard, now entitled Dr. Layard, was absent on the Continent for the benefit of his health, and was written to in August, 1749, for the purpose of ascertaining when he intended to return to England, and resume his duties at the hospital. Dr. Sandys very probably took part with Dr. Cox in the scheme for the aggrandisement of the lying-in department; for, without any mention of his resignation being made in the minutes of the board, it is announced in the proceedings of a quarterly court, held October 12, 1749, that "Dr. Douglass was this day elected man-midwife to this hospital, in the room of Dr. Sandys." Subsequently—namely, in April, 1750—Dr. Douglass was made one of the general physicians of the hospital, in addition to his previous office of physician-accoucheur.
1749. Dr. Douglass elected.
1752. On the 26th of September, 1752, we are informed of the incapacity of Dr. Douglass for attending his duties, in consequence of "extreme illness;" and on the same day of the appointment of Dr. Brudenell Exton to fill his place.
- Dr. Exton elected.  
Female midwifery pupils.
- Dr. Exton introduced female pupils into the hospital for the purpose of following the practice of midwifery, and many entries occur in the minutes of the weekly board,

having reference to the admission of new pupils. In the month of June, 1760, this gentleman announced to the board his intention of retiring from his office, stating, as his reason, that he was going to reside in the country. On the vacancy being known, four candidates sent in their claims for election—namely, Dr. John De Urban, Dr. Thomas Cooper, Mr. Edmond Bengough, and Dr. Ross Fleming. At the special court summoned on this occasion, the number of governors present was one hundred and two; the three first-named gentlemen only went to the poll, and Dr. De Urban was elected by a considerable majority. In August, 1760, it was contemplated to increase the officers in the midwifery department, by the appointment of an assistant midwife, but the proposal fell to the ground.

1760.

Dr. Exton  
resigns.Dr. De  
Urban  
elected.

In the month of March, 1763, Dr. De Urban resigned his appointment, being unable, from numerous engagements, to give the necessary amount of time to the duties of the hospital. Dr. Thomas Cooper, a candidate at the last election, and Dr. Krohn, a lecturer on midwifery, became the candidates, Dr. Cooper being successful by a small majority. During the interregnum, Mr. Chafy had offered his services to the board, to officiate in the midwifery department, and was accepted. At a subsequent board, it was thought by some of the governors that, not being a “physician man-midwife,” Mr. Chafy was incapable of doing the temporary duty which he had undertaken, and another gentleman was proposed; but at the succeeding weekly board this motion was repealed, and Mr. Chafy’s capacity determined.

1763.

Dr. De  
Urban re-  
signs.Dr. Cooper  
elected.

To Dr. Cooper is due the credit of extending the advantages of proper obstetrical attendance to out-patients. The announcement of this object, on the part of the hospital, is contained in the following letter addressed to the governors:—

Obstetrical  
attendance  
afforded to  
out-pa-  
tients.

“The number of recommendations for the lying-in department of this charity having, for a long time, exceeded what can possibly be entertained in the house, the board have been under the disagreeable necessity of refusing many objects for want of room ; and as Dr. Cooper, man-midwife to this charity, has made an offer of sending proper assistance, in their labour, to such as cannot be admitted, I am desired by the board to inform you of these circumstances, and to beg you will recommend such only to the benefit of the house as are in the greatest distress, and refer all others to the doctor, who will refuse none that bring a line from any contributor to this hospital, either to his house, any Monday morning before 10, or to the hospital, any Thursday, at 12.

“I am your most obedient servant,

“GEORGE WARD, Secretary.”

1769. Dr. Thomas Cooper died in the month of August, 1769.

Death of  
Dr. Cooper.

On the decease of Dr. Cooper, the vacant office of physieian aceoucheur to the hospital became an object of contest to four physieians—namely, Dr. Henry Krohn, of Southampton-street, Covent-garden, a candidate for the second time, Dr. Thomas Denman, of Oxenden-street, Dr. George Hicks, of King’s-street, Covent-garden, and Dr. Richard Ingram. This election is remarkable for the events which preceded and followed it. At the weekly board held two days before the special court, it was announced, “that it is the opinion of the board, that as neither Mr. Greig nor the woman appeared to support the charge against Dr. Krohn, that it be considered as a malicious insinuation against him, and that Dr. Krohn be not even called upon to give his account of the affair.” And again, “that Dr. Denman, acting as surgeon, and being surgeon to the Charlotte yacht, is disqualified from being a candidate as a physician man-midwife to this hospital ;”

Disqualifi-  
cation of  
Dr. Den-  
man.

twelve of the governors being in favour of this motion, and nine against it.

In the face of the motion last recited, the business of election commenced on the 5th of October, 1769, three of the candidates only coming to the poll. When the ballot was concluded, it was found that the number of votes for Dr. Krohn was 86; those for Dr. Denman, 80; and those for Dr. Hicks, 3: while the ladies' proxies were, for Dr. Krohn, 13; Dr. Denman, 22, and Dr. Hicks, 2. "In the progress of examining the ladies' letters, an objection was made with regard to several of them being dated long before the vacancy was declared, or it was known who were to be candidates; and disputes arising whether these letters should be received as votes or not, and it being five o'clock," it was resolved that the question should be referred for decision to the next quarterly court, and the "declaration on the ballot" be postponed till the same day. In the meantime, the minute respecting Dr. Denman's disqualification was "expunged," but by a small majority only; and the charge against Dr. Krohn voted "infamous and false," although, as was stated, he "has been thereby injured in his election." The debate, however, was by no means concluded. At the quarterly court which followed, the minutes of preceding days were confirmed by a majority of 3 only, the number of votes being 67 to 64. It was then resolved, "that there shall be two physician men-midwives to the lying-in wards," for the better carrying on of the service of the hospital; "and that Dr. Denman and Dr. Krohn be the two physician men-midwives." The secretary very aptly remarks, in a note appended to this day's business, that the question of the dates on the ladies' proxies "was not now determined, nor was any resolution respecting that question now made." Whether this note was a spontaneous effusion on the part

Election difficulties.

Dr. Denman and Dr. Krohn elected.

of the secretary, or otherwise, does not appear ; but at the reading of the minutes at the next quarterly court, “ it was unanimously resolved that the same be expunged from the minutes.”

Precedence  
of the phy-  
sician ac-  
coucheurs.

A knotty point originated out of the perplexities which attended the late election, no less an one, in fact, than the *precedence* of the two physician men-midwives, and it was decided by the board, “ that the gentlemen of the faculty attending this hospital do settle the precedence of physician man-midwife among themselves, and that whichever of the two appointed they shall agree to, do stand first in the list.”

1770. The governors appear to have been soon dissatisfied with two physician accoucheurs, and at a special court held April 19, 1770, they resolved, “ that as it is the intention of the governors to have but one man-midwife hereafter to this hospital, that, therefore, in the laws there be no mention of a second.”

One physi-  
cian accou-  
cheur only  
in future.

1783. Dr. Denman resigned his appointment on the 12th of August, 1783.

Dr. Den-  
man re-  
sigus.

1798. In February (6th), 1798, Dr. Krohn sent in his resignation to the weekly board. The candidates who offered themselves were Dr. Clough and Dr. Poignand. The former withdrew previously to the election, and Dr. Poignand was elected unanimously (March 22, 1798). The death of Dr. Poignand was reported to the weekly board on the 27th of June, 1809.

Dr. Krohn  
resigus.

Dr. Poig-  
nand  
elected.  
Dies.

1809. In the succeeding month the following minute appears among the proceedings of the weekly board :—“ Dr. Merri-  
man, a governor of this hospital, was proposed by Dr. Denman, and admitted by the board, to become candidate for the vacant situation of man-midwife to this hospital.” The other candidates for the vacant office were Dr. Laffan and Dr. Robertson. Before the election the latter gentlemen withdrew, and Dr. Merriman was unanimously elected

Dr. Merri-  
man  
elected.



(August 17, 1809). Previously to this election a special general court had been summoned to remove an impediment to the qualification of Dr. Merriman. The nature of this disqualification may be gathered from the following minute:—"It was moved and seconded, that as much of the bye-laws as relates to the disqualifying the physieian man-midwife for belonging to any other charity for sick and lame, be suspended."

The state of the lying-in department four years after the appointment of Dr. Merriman, is shown in the following Dr. Merri-  
man's re-  
ports. extract "from Dr. Merriman's annual account of women delivered at their own habitations," and entered on the minutes, the 18th of April, 1815:—

"All the above women (namely 64) recovered, and the greater part of the children were born alive. About five were still-born.

"Dr. Merriman thinks it right to mention, that since he has employed his pupils to attend the midwifery cases, the patients have been much more regularly and diligently visited than when they were committed to the care of midwives. He wishes it, however, to be understood, that it is entirely optional in the patients either to be attended by a midwife or by a pupil. If they prefer the midwife the pupil is never pressed upon them."

In 1815, Dr. Merriman reports, that of "eighty-three women delivered at their own habitations, three of the children were still-born. Dr. Merriman's personal attendance was required in sixteen cases, on account of difficulty or danger, but all the patients ultimately recovered."

In 1816, "one hundred and ten midwifery patients were delivered, under Dr. Merriman's direction, by the midwives of the Middlesex hospital and by the pupils, during the year. In twelve instances his personal attendance was required, in consequence of alarm or danger. In every

Dr. Merri-  
man's re-  
ports.

case but one the patient ultimately recovered, and this was a case of puerperal fever, which soon proved fatal."

In 1817, "one hundred and ninety-seven patients have been admitted—one hundred and sixty-one patients have been delivered. Dr. Merriman's personal attendance was required in twenty-two cases, arising from some difficulty in the labours or dangerous illness afterwards. Three of the women underwent very dangerous operations, but recovered; fourteen of the children were born dead; two women died, one of pulmonary consumption, and one of profuse hæmorrhage."

In 1818, the number of midwifery cases amounted to one hundred and fifty-nine. Dr. Merriman's "personal attendance was required only eight times, in consequence of extraordinary difficulty and danger. Dr. Merriman has great satisfaction in reporting the recovery of all the above patients, and only five of the children were still-born."

In 1819, two hundred and thirty-five women were delivered, at their own habitations, by the pupils and midwives of the hospital. Dr. Merriman's "personal assistance was required in twenty-one cases, in consequence of great difficulty and danger, and six of the women underwent painful operations."

"Of the whole number of women delivered, one only died, a fact highly creditable to the gentlemen and midwives who attended the poor patients. Fifteen of the children are reported to have been born dead, which, considering the rank in life of the patients, cannot be looked upon as an unfavourable average."

In 1820, three hundred and thirty-seven patients "were delivered at their own habitations, under Dr. Merriman's direction and superintendence. His personal attendance was called for in thirty-one cases of great danger or difficulty, and in ten cases he was obliged to terminate the

labours by manual and instrumental operations. Two cases in the course of the year died of puerperal fever, the remaining three hundred and thirty-five did well. Out of the whole number, fourteen only of the children are reported to have been still-born.” Dr. Merri-  
man's re-  
ports.

In 1821, “the number of patients admitted was three hundred and ninety-nine, of which number were delivered three hundred and fifty-eight. Three women being delivered of twins, the total number of children was three hundred and sixty-one, namely, boys, one hundred and eighty-four; girls, one hundred and seventy-one; abortions, six. Dr. Merriman was called upon to give his personal attendance in nineteen cases, either on account of difficulty during the labour, or of danger afterwards, and he regrets to say four women died, namely, three of puerperal fever and one of pulmonary consumption. All the other women recovered.”

In 1822, “four hundred and eleven women were admitted midwifery patients of the Middlesex Hospital, and three hundred and sixty-seven were attended by the midwives and pupils. Seven women were delivered of twins, the number of children born was, therefore, three hundred and seventy-four, of which two hundred and one were boys, and one hundred and seventy-three girls. Dr. Merriman or Dr. Ley were called to give their assistance in twenty-seven cases of danger or difficulty. Two of the women died, but both of consumption, so that there was no death in consequence of childbed.”

In 1823, “the number of patients admitted was five hundred and fifty-one. The number delivered was five hundred and twenty-seven; there were five cases of twins, so that the total number born was five hundred and thirty-two, namely, two hundred and seventy boys, two hundred and sixty-two girls. The personal attendance of Dr. Merriman or Dr. Ley was required in seventeen cases of difficulty and danger. One woman died in child-bed.”

Dr.  
Merriman's  
reports.

In 1824, "four hundred and sixty women have been admitted as midwifery patients of the Middlesex Hospital. The number of women delivered during the year amounts to three hundred and seventy-four, in which number are included forty women admitted in the year 1823. The number of children born was three hundred and seventy-five, one of the women having been delivered of twins. Boys, one hundred and ninety-nine, girls, one hundred and seventy-six.

"Dr. Merriman or Dr. Ley were called to give their personal assistance in twenty-one cases of great difficulty or danger. Two women died during the month of child-bed, one of puerperal fever, the other of consumption."

1826.

Dr. Merri-  
man re-  
signs.

On the 7th of March, 1826, Dr. Merriman sent in his resignation to the weekly board, "warned by the state of his health of the necessity of diminishing the more fatiguing duties" of his profession. Dr. Hugh Ley, who had for several years past assisted Dr. Merriman in his office, and Dr. A. B. Granville, became candidates for the vacant appointment. The latter, however, withdrew previously to the election, and Dr. Ley was declared duly elected, on the 13th of April, 1826.

Dr. Hugh  
Ley elected.

Dies.

1837.

Dr. Sweat-  
man  
elected.

The death of Dr. Hugh Ley was announced to the weekly board, in January, 1837. Dr. John Sweatman was the only candidate for the vacant appointment, and was elected on the 2nd of March of the same year.

Dies.

1839.

Dr. Ash-  
burner  
elected.

In September, 1839, the death of Dr. Sweatman was announced to the weekly board, and the office of physician accoucheur was declared vacant. Dr. John Ashburner, being the only candidate, was elected on the 24th of October, 1839, and retains the office at the present date.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## OF THE SURGEONS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

THE surgeons of the hospital appointed at the general 1746.  
quarterly court, in October, 1746, were Messrs. John Three sur-  
Villeneuve, Thomas Villeneuve, and Richard Hamilton; geons and  
Mr. Daniel Millan being assistant-surgeon. The minutes one assist-  
of the weekly board supply no means of ascertaining ant surgeon  
whether any, or which, of these gentlemen were in office appointed.  
previously to that date; but from the circumstance of Mr.  
John Villeneuve having been the treasurer of the infirmary  
during part of the year 1746, before October, I am led to  
infer that he, at least, was, at the same period, surgeon to  
the institution. On the 28th of April, 1747, Mr. Thomas 1747.  
Villeneuve resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Pennell Mr. Thos.  
Hawkins, "one of the surgeons to his Royal Highness the Villeneuve  
Prince of Wales," who was elected on the same day. resigns.  
The Mr. Pennell  
governors, at this early period, seem to have retained Hawkins  
considerable power in their own hands, as the following elected.  
singular minute of the board of the 12th of May, 1747,  
would show:—"Ordered, That the secretary do acquaint  
the surgeons and physicians of an amputation on Thurs-  
day next." They deemed it needful, also, to protect the  
patients who entrusted themselves to their guardianship,  
by the following rule, which is judicious in principle,  
although expressed with a severity of tone that would  
imply a previous occurrence of some infringement of the  
wishes of the board. It is in effect, "That no surgeon of

No capital operation to be performed without consultation.

this hospital do presume to perform any capital operation, until after a consultation had of the physicians and surgeons of this hospital, and approved of, but in cases of necessity only." A little further on, we read, that "Mr. Hamilton, one of the surgeons of this hospital, having performed a capital operation without a previous consultation with the physicians and surgeons of this hospital, contrary to an order of the house, he was, by order of the board, acquainted therewith, and desired to observe the said order for the future." It was ordered also, on the 22nd of September, 1747, "That the names of the physicians and surgeons be printed upon a proper paper, to affix to the patients' beds." The want of pupils in the hospital was felt even at this early period, a want which doubtless gave rise to the abuse referred to in the following order of January, 1747—namely, "That the servants of the surgeons be not permitted to dress any patient unless one of the surgeons be present to direct."

1749.

In the latter end of the year 1749, after the agitation which had been caused by the subversion of the lying-in scheme, the neglect of attendance of any of the hospital officers was regarded with suspicion; and Mr. Villeneau having been absent for some time, a letter was sent to him by the board, inquiring, "Whether he intends to continue his attendance on this hospital; and that if he declines to perform his duty as usual, he would signify the same to this board, that another surgeon may be appointed in his stead." In answer to this communication, Mr. Villeneau pleaded temporary but urgent occupation, and obtained the consent of the board that Mr. L'Huile should perform his duties in the hospital until he himself should be able to resume them. On the 24th of April, 1750, Mr. Villeneau returned thanks to the board on the resumption of his duties; and contrived, whether by accident or inten-



tionally, to give such offence to Mr. Hamilton, as terminated shortly after in the resignation of the latter.

Mr. Hamilton announced his resignation of office to the weekly board, in May, 1750, and complained, in several letters, of the circumstances which led to his secession from the hospital. He fails, however, in making out a case that would warrant his hasty proceedings, and shows much indiscretion in his correspondence. The vacancy in the office of surgeon produced two candidates for the appointment—Mr. William Young, and Mr. J. Moffat. The latter gentleman was unsuccessful in his canvass, and declining a contest, Mr. Young was elected at a quarterly general court, held July 5th, 1750. For some time previously to this election, Mr. Villeneau had again omitted his attendance at the hospital. He was written to by the secretary in the beginning of July, and at the following quarterly court his office was declared vacant. At the same meeting it was resolved, that “the number of surgeons to this hospital be, for the future, four.” Two gentlemen, Mr. Henry Watson, and Mr. Montagu Booth, offered themselves as candidates for the appointment made vacant by Mr. Villeneau, and Mr. Watson was elected by ballot on the 21st of November, 1751.

1750.

Mr. Hamilton resigns.

Mr. Young elected.

Mr. John Villeneau vacates his office.

1751.

Mr. Watson elected.

1752.

Mr. Booth elected.

On the 21st of January, 1752, Mr. Montagu Booth was admitted a candidate for the new office of additional surgeon to the hospital, and was elected without opposition at a special general court, held January 23rd. Some business called this gentleman to the Continent in the following year, at which time he addressed to the board the following note:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“Some private affairs call me for some time abroad, and render me incapable of personally attending the duty

of your hospital, but having expectations of returning in a year's time, I flatter myself you will indulge me so far as to continue me a surgeon thereto, Mr. Watson having engaged to officiate for me in my absence.

“ Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

“ MONTAGU BOOTH.”

1753. It will at once be perceived that Mr. Booth acted indudieiously in failing to obtain the sanction of the board before he took his departure, and the consequence was one that might have been foretold. At a quarterly general court, held on the first of November, it was resolved, that as Mr. Montagu Booth had gone “abroad without leave of this hospital, that such absence be declared a vacancy.” The candidates on this occasion were Mr. Cooper, Mr. Minors, and Mr. Moffat. Mr. Cooper, strangely enough, presented to the board a set of cupping instruments as a prelude to presenting himself as a candidate. The latter present, however, appears to have been the least acceptable of the two, for while the former was received, the latter was declined in favour of Mr. Minors, Mr. Cooper giving up the contest before the day fixed for the poll. The election of Mr. Minors took place on the 29th of November, 1753.

Mr. Minors  
elected.

1756. The wars which, during the middle and latter half of the eighteenth century, were convulsing Europe, were felt in their effects in the quiet wards of the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Young directed to the weekly board, in the spring of 1756, the following note :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The king has been pleased to appoint me a surgeon to the hospital of the army in England. If I should be ordered to leave this town to attend that duty, I beg the favour to recommend a gentleman to officiate for me here

till my return, whose character and abilities I shall submit to the board.

“I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

“W. YOUNG.

“April 6th, 1756.”

In the month of July of the same year it was reported to the board that Mr. Young had “set out for the camp near Blandford,” and at the latter end of the year 1758, a letter was received from him, dated, “Munster, November 6th,” in which he thanks the governors “heartily for the favour they have so long continued to him in excusing his attendance; but as his Majesty has been pleased to order a commission to be made out appointing him chief surgeon to the hospitals in Germany, and as the duty of that post necessarily demands his presence in that country till the war is over, he cannot presume to trespass further on their indulgence.”

On the 23rd of November, 1756, Mr. Pennell Hawkins Mr. Pennell  
Hawkins  
resigns. acquainted the board that, finding it inconvenient to attend any longer to the duties of surgeon to this hospital, he desired that from this day his place might be considered vacant. Mr. Hawkins's resignation introduces us again to Mr. Cooper, a governor of the hospital, who had previously been a candidate for the office of surgeon, but had withdrawn at the last election, leaving behind him a cupping case as a memorial of his wishes. On the present occasion Mr. Thomas Cooper proposed himself as a candidate for the vacant office, but was informed by the secretary, in pursuance of instructions from the board, that a resolution had been passed on the day of reception of his proposal, “that no vacancy be declared on Mr. Hawkins's resignation,” the three remaining surgeons engaging to do his duty as well as their own. This step on the part of the board prepares us for the limitation in the number of

medical officers contained in a law passed on the 3rd of February, 1757, "that for the future there be but three physicians, three surgeons, and one man-midwife to this hospital."

Reputation  
of the hos-  
pital.

The limitation law was, however, of short duration, for in the month of December, 1758, it was resolved that "the reputation of this hospital being greatly increased by the number of cures performed, and the care taken therein, has caused the number of patients to increase also; the governors, therefore, find it necessary, by the consent and approbation of the president and vice-presidents, to increase the number of physicians and surgeons to this hospital." The prohibition to the succession of a surgeon to the vacancy caused by Mr. Hawkins, was then

1758.

Mr. Young  
resigns.

removed, and another vacancy, resulting from the resignation of Mr. Young, declared. The candidates on the present occasion were five—namely, Mr. Moffat, of Lancaster-court, in the Strand; Mr. Samuel Howard, of James's-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Edmund Bengough, of Leicester-street, Leicester-square; Mr. Robert Smith, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Mr. Thomas Neale, of Bucklers Bury." The numbers polled on the day of election by the two successful candidates were, for Mr. Howard, 73, and for Mr. Moffat, 54. These gentlemen were accordingly declared elected, on the 1st of February, 1759. At a weekly board preceding the election, it is announced that "Mr. Samuel Howard produced at the board his diploma from Surgeons' Hall, with a certificate of his attendance as house surgeon at the Lock hospital, wherein was recited his having been a pupil for one year at St. George's hospital."

1760.

Medical  
officers en-  
deavour  
to recover  
their fran-  
chise.

In the spring of 1760, an attempt was made by the medical officers to annul the law which prohibited them from acting as governors. The question was mooted by Mr. Watson, at the weekly board, in the following motion:—

“That it is the request of the gentlemen of the faculty that the governors will be pleased, at the next quarterly court, to take into consideration the law excluding the gentlemen of the faculty from acting as governors of this hospital.” It would appear that the proposition met with so little favour in the eyes of the board, that it remained unseconded until a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Howard gave it his support. At the quarterly meeting ensuing, the motion was “taken into consideration and fully debated, and the gentlemen of the faculty, after having given their reasons for desiring the repeal of the said law, candidly and satisfactorily withdrew their motion, for which they received the unanimous thanks of the board.” It is interesting, in a psychological point of view, to observe by the side of the above decision the motion which immediately followed, namely, “That any person serving the hospital with any kind of commodity be rendered incapable of voting as a governor. Which motion was put and carried in the negative.” This partial distribution of justice would be a bitter satire on human nature, were it not that it is too universal to excite remark.

The surgeons had long felt the inconvenience attending the want of an operating theatre, and on the representation of their difficulties, an order was passed by the board to fit up a room for the purpose (1761). In return for this favour, the surgeons presented to the hospital a complete set of operating instruments.

1761.  
Operating  
theatre.

In 1762, Mr. Watson resigned his appointment, having been elected surgeon to the Westminster hospital. On this event, it was determined by the quarterly court, that no vacancy should be declared, “the surgeons of the hospital having been consulted as to the necessity of having a fourth surgeon at this time,” and having “declared their opinion that three surgeons were sufficient to take care of and discharge the duties to the patients.” On the reading

1762.  
Mr. Watson  
resigns.

of the minutes of the quarterly court, at which this determination was made, the present resolution was excepted in the confirmation, and an opposite motion made, that a fourth surgeon should be elected. The gentlemen who came forward on this occasion were Mr. James Chafy, the house-surgeon; Mr. David Bayford, of Great Russell-street; and Mr. John Wyatt, formerly a dresser in St. Thomas's hospital, under Mr. Baker. This election was more numerously attended than any that had occurred since the foundation of the hospital, there being present 203 governors. Some interest was excited by the circumstance of a ballot being open for a physician accoucheur on the same day; an animated election had been expected, and a law passed that no new governors should vote unless they had paid their subscription previously to the conclusion of the business of the last weekly board. The election terminated in favour of Mr. James Chafy, the first gentleman educated in the hospital who had risen to its higher offices. This election took place May 6, 1763.

1763.

Mr. Chafy  
elected.

1765.

Differences  
among the  
medical  
officers.

In October, 1765, the following notice appears upon the minutes of the weekly board:—"We, whose names are under-written, governors of this hospital, demand that a special general court be held on Thursday, 31st of October, to settle a difference existing amongst the gentlemen of the faculty, and upon special matters." At the next weekly board, "Mr. Moffat delivered to the board a letter enclosing his answer to the reasons of Mr. Minors, Dr. Baylies, and Mr. Howard, for not consulting with him, and desired this board would transmit them for the consideration of the special general court." At the special general court in question, the whole of the medical officers expressed their objection to "attend in consultation" with Mr. Moffat, "and it appearing to the court that the disagreements between the gentlemen of the faculty attending this hospital were greatly prejudicial to the welfare of this



charity, the following question or resolution was drawn up by the chairman, with the concurrence of the members of the court :—

“That the differences which have arisen between the medical gentlemen attending this hospital, make it necessary to request Mr. Moffat to withdraw his attendance on the hospital.” Mr. Moffat requested to resign.

Mr. Moffat subsequently made interest with the Duke of Northumberland, for the purpose of obtaining his restoration to the hospital. On the subject being mentioned before the board, it was arranged that a committee should wait on the Duke with a copy of the minutes of all the proceedings relating to Mr. Moffat ; and at a subsequent meeting (February 24, 1767), the committee reported that they had waited on the Duke, “and several facts, which appeared to have been heretofore misrepresented to him, were by the committee cleared up and explained.”

A vacancy in the office of surgeon was now created, and three gentlemen became the candidates—namely, Mr. John Wyatt, of Great Newport-street, Mr. John Ob. Justamond, of Frith-street, Soho, and Mr. David Bayford, the first and last of these gentlemen having been candidates at the previous vacancy. The election took place on the 21st of November, 1765, when Mr. John Wyatt was successful, the two other candidates having previously withdrawn. In the month of November, 1767, the following notice appears upon the minutes of the weekly board :—“Mr. Wyatt acquainting this board that, from his own knowledge, several very bad cases had been cured, and others greatly relieved by electricity, and that such cases frequently occur in this house, thinks it might be of great use to the charity to have an electrical apparatus in the hospital, which he informs this board may be procured for less than five guineas.” Mr. Wyatt elected.  
  
An electrical apparatus obtained.

1779. On the 4th of February, 1779, Mr. Minors resigned his  
 Mr. Minors appointment, and his son, Mr. Daniel Minors, Mr. Samuel  
 resigns. Kelson, late house-surgeon, and Mr. Thomas Langley,  
 became the candidates for the vacant office. The two  
 latter gentlemen subsequently withdrew their claims, and  
 Mr. Daniel Minors was elected without opposition on the  
 Mr. Daniel Minors 8th of March following.  
 elected.

1793. In the year 1793, on the 1st of August, Mr. Chafy, who  
 Mr. Chafy had long been out of health, and for upwards of two years  
 resigns. had been absent from the hospital, announced his resigna-  
 tion. No vacancy was, however, declared, the business of  
 the hospital being conducted, as during Mr. Chafy's tem-  
 porary absence, by Mr. Howard, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr.

1797. Daniel Minors. In the month of November, 1797, the  
 Mr. Wyatt surgical staff was again reduced by the death of Mr. John  
 dies. Wyatt, and a vacancy was then declared. The candidates  
 on this occasion were Mr. Joberns, Mr. Cartwright, Mr.  
 Whittenbury, Mr. Witham, and Mr. Lawrence. The elec-  
 tion excited but little interest, as all the candidates, with  
 the exception of Mr. Witham, had withdrawn. Mr. Henry  
 Mr. Witham Witham was consequently declared "duly elected."  
 elected.

Mr. Witham obtained leave of absence from the hospital  
 in 1798, and continued in the country for a much longer  
 period than was agreeable to the governors. Communi-  
 cations were made to him from time to time, which he  
 answered evasively, having, as he said, accepted some  
 military appointment, which prevented his immediate  
 return. Matters were in this state on the 7th of November,  
 1799, when the following resolution was passed by the  
 board—namely, "That Mr. Witham having had leave of  
 absence now upwards of a twelvemonth, and not having  
 attended his duty at this hospital since the expiration of  
 his time, a vacancy is hereby declared."

On the 3rd of December, Mr. Witham returned.

In the winter of 1800, we hear of the illness of Mr. Minors, and the temporary appointment of Mr. Joberns to fill his place until his health should be restored. This, however, was not to happen, for in February of the following year, the death of Mr. Minors was reported to the weekly board, and a vacancy in the office of surgeon declared. Four candidates offered themselves to the governors—namely, Mr. James Wilson, an eminent teacher of anatomy; Mr. Joberns, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Lemann, late house-surgeon. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Joberns alone went to the poll, and Mr. Joberns was successful. The number of governors present was 386, and the majority for Mr. Joberns, 74.

1801.

Mr. Minors dies.

Mr. Joberns elected.

In August, 1806, Mr. Richard Cartwright was elected assistant-surgeon of the hospital, having been recommended to that office by a previous quarterly court, “in consideration of his services exerted on various occasions in that capacity.”

1806.

Mr. Cartwright elected assistant-surgeon.

On the 30th of January, 1810, the following letter was read before the weekly board :—

1810.

Mr. Howard resigns.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“I feel myself at present too infirm to execute the duties of the office of your surgeon, and after having held it upwards of fifty years, my life is too far advanced to allow me to hope for the return of a sufficient degree of health to enable me to resume my active attention to the charity. I therefore tender you my resignation, and entreat you to believe that, although I can no longer give the hospital my personal assistance, it will never cease to receive my most anxious wishes for its welfare and prosperity.

“With the most grateful remembrance of the attention and friendship I have experienced from the governors and

my colleagues, I remain, my lords and gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

“ SAMUEL HOWARD.

“ New-road, January 29, 1810.”

On the perusal of this letter, a committee was formed, “ to consider the most handsome method of conveying to Mr. Howard the thanks of the governors for his long and faithful services as surgeon to this hospital.” The committee proposed that a tablet, bearing an inscription, should be erected; and a private subscription having been entered into for that purpose, the tablet, at present over the entrance of the board-room, was erected with the consent of the weekly board. The money collected on this occasion was more than sufficient to pay for the tablet, and the overplus was handed over to the general fund of the hospital. The inscription stands as follows :—

Erected

by the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, as  
a testimony of their gratitude to

SAMUEL HOWARD, F.R.S., who for more than  
fifty years ably discharged the duties of  
Surgeon to this institution with zeal,  
benevolence, and honour,

January 30, 1810.

Mr. How-  
ard's death.

The death of Mr. Howard was reported to the weekly board on the 31st of December, 1811, when it was resolved, “ That his age and the day on which he died be put on the tablet already erected to him in the board-room of the hospital.”

The candidates who offered themselves on the resignation of Mr. Howard were Mr. Richard Cartwright, Mr. Demages, and Mr. Lawrence. The latter gentleman withdrew his name previously to the election, and the votes for the contesting candidates were, for Mr. Cartwright, 230,

and for Mr. Demages, 3. The election took place on the first of March, 1810. Mr. Cartwright elected.

On the 1st of March, 1814, a vacancy occurred in the surgical staff of the hospital, in consequence of the death of Mr. Witham. The candidates for the office were Mr. Thomas Beckett, of Southampton-street, Strand, Mr. Charles Bell, of Soho-square, Mr. Joshua Brookes, of Blenheim-street, Mr. Joseph Constantine Carpue, of Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Thomas Copeland, of Golden-square, Mr. John Dovatt, of Albemarle-street, Mr. John Want, of Charles-street, Soho, Mr. James Wardrop, of Charles'-street, St. James's, and Mr. Andrew Mathias. The whole of these gentlemen withdrew their names previously to the election, with the exception of Mr Charles Bell\* and Mr. Mathias; the former was successful by a very considerable majority. The election took place on the 7th of April, 1814, and was attended by 469 governors. 1814.  
Mr. Witham dies.  
  
Mr. Charles Bell elected.

This election is remarkable for the disqualification of an eminent member of the medical profession as a candidate, occasioned by his precipitancy. This circumstance is explained in the following letter, which was entered among the minutes of the weekly board.

“ South Audley-street, 8th March, 1814.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I beg permission to state to you, that having resolved, on hearing of the death of Mr. Witham, to offer myself as a candidate to succeed him, I drew up an advertisement last Thursday, and sent it to several newspapers, to announce my intention, and that late on that evening I was informed, for the first time, of that rule of the Middlesex Hospital which renders any person ineligible who commences his canvass before the vacancy has been publicly declared. I immediately sent off to prevent the insertion

\* Afterwards Sir Charles Bell, and Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

of the advertisement, and succeeded with all the papers but the *Times*, of which a great part of the impression was printed off before my friend reached the office. He, however, in his hurry, forgot to desire that it might not be repeated, so that it appeared again in that paper on Saturday, but entirely without my knowledge or design.

“ This explanation, I think, justice to my own character calls upon me to give to you. As, however, these mistakes have been unfortunately made, I feel it will be more respectful to the governors, and more candid to the other gentlemen who mean to offer themselves to your choice, to relinquish any further solicitations on the present occasion, which I do on this account only, and after having received assurances of support which would have justified very sanguine expectations of success.

“ I have the honour to remain, &c.,

“ T. CHEVALIER.

“ The Governors of the Middlesex Hospital.”

1825.  
Mr. Cartwright  
resigns.

On the 14th of June, 1825, a letter of resignation was received from Mr. Cartwright, and a vacancy was declared in the office of surgeon. The candidates for the vacant office were Mr. John Shaw, Mr. J. G. Perry, Mr. George Vance, Mr. Richard Anthony Stafford, and Mr. John Charles Litchfield. All the candidates withdrew previously to the election, with the exception of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Perry; the former was successful by a very large majority, (July 14, 1825.)

Mr. John  
Shaw  
elected.

1827.  
Mr. Shaw  
dies.

In July, 1827, the death of Mr. John Shaw was announced to the board, and a vacancy was declared in the office of surgeon. The candidates for the appointment were Mr. James M. Arnott, of New Burlington-street, Mr. Herbert Mayo, of George-street, Hanover-square, and Mr. Edward W. Tuson, of Howland-street. Mr. Arnott and Mr. Tuson withdrew their names previously to the



election, and Mr. Herbert Mayo was declared duly elected, (August 23, 1827.)

Mr. Herbert Mayo  
elected.

On the 4th of August, 1831, it was moved and carried, "That it is expedient that an assistant-surgeon to the hospital be appointed." In consequence of this resolution, Mr. Edward W. Tuson, Mr. J. G. Perry, Mr. J. M. Arnott, and Mr. R. A. Stafford, became candidates for the office. The election took place on the 7th of September, 1831, when Mr. James Moncrieff Arnott\* was declared successful by a considerable majority.

1831.

Mr. Arnott  
elected  
assistant-  
surgeon.

On the 24th of December, 1832, the death of Mr. Joberns, the senior surgeon, was announced to the weekly board, and a vacancy in the surgical staff was created, which was filled by the assistant-surgeon, Mr. Arnott, (January 24, 1833). The candidates for the vacant office of assistant-surgeon were Mr. Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Alexander Shaw, and Mr. Edward W. Tuson. The three gentlemen proceeded to the ballot, and Mr. Tuson was successful by a small majority, (February 28, 1833.)

1832.

Mr. Joberns  
dies.

Mr. Tuson  
elected  
assistant-  
surgeon.

In May, 1836, the following letter of resignation was received from Sir Charles Bell :—

1836.

Sir Charles  
Bell  
resigns

" Brook-street, 2nd May, 1836.

" SIR,

" Although circumstances will not permit me to leave London for some time, my respect and gratitude to the governors of the hospital lead me to resign my office of surgeon now whilst families are in town, that those by whom principally the hospital is supported may have a voice in the appointment of my successor.

" My duties in the hospital have given a colour to the best years of my life, and I hardly yet know what the effect will be of that pressure of anxiety being removed.

" The most pleasing reflection that I have is that, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the board, and the

\* Elected upon the Council of the College of Surgeons in 1841.

encouragement given to every well-grounded complaint, there has been no instance of a patient murmuring against me in the two-and-twenty years I have been the servant of your hospital.

“ I take leave of the gentlemen of the board with those sentiments of respect which naturally arise from having so long witnessed their benevolent exertions for the sick and hurt whom Providence assigned to their care.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ CHARLES BELL.

“ To the Chairman of the Weekly Board.”

Mr. Tuson, the assistant-surgeon, was elected to the office of surgeon on the 2nd of June, 1836, and the vacant office of assistant was thrown open to candidates. Mr. Alexander Shaw was the only candidate on this occasion, and was elected on the 7th of July, 1836.

On the 15th of November, 1842, a vacancy was created in the office of surgeon, by the resignation of Mr. Mayo, which was filled by Mr. Shaw, and the office of assistant-surgeon consequently remained open. The candidates for this appointment were Mr. Campbell De Morgan, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, and Mr. John Harrison. Mr. Wilson retired from the contest previously to the election, and Mr. De Morgan was elected by a very large majority over his opponent; the number polled by the respective candidates being, for the former gentleman, 346, and for the latter, 56, (December 15, 1842.)

Mr. Alexander Shaw  
elected  
assistant-  
surgeon.

1842.

Mr. Mayo  
resigns.

Mr. De  
Morgan  
elected  
assistant-  
surgeon.

## CHAPTER IX.

## OF THE SURGEON DENTIST.

THE office of surgeon-dentist is a recent appointment, 1843. the first notice with regard to it having been made before Creation of the office of surgeon-dentist. the weekly board, on the 4th of April, 1843. Previously to this period, teeth were extracted by the house surgeons and pupils of the hospital, but as serious and unusual cases sometimes presented themselves, it was deemed expedient to give the patients the advantage of the skill of a medical officer who had devoted his attention especially to the dentist's art. The pupils of the hospital, moreover, enjoy in this appointment a means of instruction in an important operation. The minutes referring to this office are the following :—

“ The medical officers made the following report, which was ordered to be entered upon the minutes :—

“ Moved by Dr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Arnott, and approved unanimously, that the board be recommended to create the office of surgeon-dentist to the hospital.

“ Also, that it be recommended to the weekly board that an alteration be made in the mode of seeing out-patients suffering from diseases of the eye, that they should be seen at a different hour. This additional duty Mr. Arnott has agreed to discharge.

“(Signed)

JOHN WILSON.

“ 22nd April, 1843.”

“The committee met to prepare rules and regulations for the office of dentist to the hospital, and reeommend the following to the weekly board:—

“1. That eandidates for the office be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of having received a competent medical and surgical education.

“2. That he give his serviees to the hospital gratuitously.

“3. That he be appointed to the office by a general court on the recommendation of the weekly board, but should two or more eandidates so reeommended offer themselves for election, that they be then subjected to the general laws respecting elections.

“4. That he be subject to be removed by a spceial court summoned for that purpose.

“5. That he attend at the hospital on three days in every week, and at other times when summoned on pressing emergencies.

“6. That he instruct the pupils of the hospital in the treatment of diseases of the teeth and gums.

“(Signed)

MERVYN CRAWFORD.”

Mr. Tomes  
elected.

Mr. John Tomes was elected surgeon-dentist to the hospital, June 22, 1843.

## CHAPTER X.

## OF THE VISITING APOTHECARIES OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE office of visiting apothecary to the hospital had its <sup>1748.</sup> origin in July, 1748, on which day, at a general quarterly <sup>Origin of the office.</sup> court, it was ordered "that two gentlemen (apothecaries), being governors, be appointed as visiting apothecaries to this hospital for one year, and that Mr. Ceeil and Mr. Maekworth be desired to take upon them that office, in the same manner as it is conducted at St. George's Hospital." Subsequently it was ordered "that all the apothecaries who are governors of this hospital be visiting apothecaries." This order would have been very inconvenient in its working, and was probably not acted on, for at the October quarterly meeting in 1749, it was agreed that Mr. Suidre and Mr. Jackson be visiting apothecaries, and on the following general meeting the appointment was rendered quarterly by the passing of an order that the gentlemen appointed for the last quarter "be continued for the ensuing quarter." Mr. Suidre occupied this post for several years, and was succeeded, in April, 1759, by Mr. Charles Maxwell.

We have no further account of visiting apothecaries until the year 1813, when Mr. Simons and Mr. Newby were appointed to that office. In 1818, the visiting apothecaries were Mr. Newby and Mr. Clayton; in 1819, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Ogle, and, in 1822, the two latter gentlemen, with the addition of Mr. Dennison. In

1824, the visiting apothecaries were Mr. Clayton, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Johnston; in 1828, Mr. Peregrine took the place of Mr. Ogle, and, in 1835, Mr. North that of Mr. Peregrine. In 1836, the visiting apothecaries were Mr. Clayton, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Robinson; and, in 1840, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Propert. These three gentlemen retain the office at the present date.

1845.

Present  
visiting  
apothecaries.



## CHAPTER XI.

## OF THE APOTHECARIES OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

THE first house apothecary appointed to the hospital was 1747.  
 Mr. Jonathan Williams, who fell into disgrace with the Mr. Wil-  
 board, and was suspended for improper conduct. He was liams ap-  
 pointed.  
 succeeded by Mr. Morris Jervis, who was elected on the Mr. Jervis  
 24th of February, 1747, at a salary of fifteen pounds elected.  
 a year. In July, 1748, Mr. Jervis was accused of neglect  
 of duty, and resigned. Two months passed away before  
 another apothecary was appointed, the duties being per-  
 formed during that period by Mr. Abraham Eaton, a  
 pupil, who was rewarded by a present from the board,  
 and at the October quarterly court, Mr. William Edison 1748.  
 was elected to fill the vacant office. Mr. Edison retained Mr. Edison  
 elected.  
 his place for a short period only. In 1750, he was re-  
 ported to have left the hospital abruptly, without notice,  
 and Mr. James Douglass was appointed in his stead. In 1750.  
 July, 1751, Mr. Douglass resigned his office, and two can- Mr. Dou-  
 didates presented themselves, Mr. James Hamilton and glass  
 elected.  
 Mr. Robert Mason, of whom the former gentleman was 1751.  
 elected by ballot (July 4). On the 16th of July, Mr. Mr. Hamil-  
 ton elected.  
 Hamilton "acquainted the board that the business of this  
 hospital being so great as to consist of above one hundred  
 out-patients, besides the patients in the house, he is  
 unable to attend and make up the medicines for so great a  
 number; therefore, he informed the board that he thought

Mr. Douglass re-elected.

proper to resign his place, and the board adopted his resignation accordingly. Mr. James Douglass, the late apothecary, was reinstated in his former office, and retained it until the month of May, 1756, when he addressed the following letter to the board:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Having been promised the interest of my friends to introduce me into the hospital for the service of the forces of Great Britain, I have accordingly passed my examination at Surgeons’ Hall, and before the physicians appointed for that purpose, and have received their approbation, by which I am in daily expectation of a summons to attend the service of the army.

“ I therefore thought it proper to acquaint the board therewith, that the hospital may not suffer inconvenience by my departure whenever I may be called hencee.

“ As midsummer, the customary season of granting gratuities, is near at hand, I hope I may be allowed my gratuity in proportion to the time of my leaving the hospital.

“ In the meantime I am very willing to assist and instruct in the customs of the hospital, so far as relates to the office of the apothecary, any person whom you shall please to appoint in the room of,

“ Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

“ JAMES DOUGLASS.”

1756. The office of apothecary being again thrown open for  
Mr. Tickell competition, three candidates took the field, Mr. William  
elected Tickell, Mr. Roland Maddox, and Mr. Thomas Fowler; the second gentleman, however, did not present himself at the poll, and Mr. Tickell was elected (August 5, 1756) by a considerable majority. The successful candidate, in proposing himself to the board, had lain before its mem-

bers two letters of recommendation, one of which is to the following effect :—

“Exon, June 9th, 1756.

“Mr. William Tickell lived with me more than seven years, and behaved himself with great sobriety and honesty, and with uncommon application to his business. Dr. Andrew, who had constant business at the shop during his living with me, will attest the character I have given of him.

“JOHN ANDREW,

“WM. PITFIELD.”

Mr. Tickell resigned his office in the month of September, 1758.

After the departure of Mr. Tickell, the office of apothecary was held for a few weeks by Mr. Joseph Bryan, and from the month of November, 1758, till April, 1759, by Mr. John Howse. Mr. John Wightman succeeded Mr. Howse, in the month of May, and retained the appointment till June, 1762, when he was succeeded by Mr. James Bury, who died in the October following. At his election, Mr. Bury had been opposed by a Mr. Richard Reed, who again became candidate for the vacant office, and was elected November 4, 1762. Mr. Reed received a good character at his nomination as candidate, and “Dr. Smith acquainted the board, that Mr. Ramsay, where Mr. Reed lived as *journeyman* twenty-eight months, had given him the same character.” In the winter of 1764-5, Mr. Reed became ill, and died in the month of May. The illness of the apothecary would seem to have suggested the idea of his having the assistance of a pupil, for on the 2nd of May, 1765, a motion was made, “That the apothecary of this hospital might be allowed a pupil, under the same circumstances as the surgeon’s pupil.” At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Thomas Allport was admitted as apothecary’s pupil, on the payment of fifteen guineas for one year’s board.

1758.

Mr. Bryan  
elected.

Mr. Howse  
elected.

1759.

Mr. Wight-  
man  
elected.

1762.

Mr. Bury  
elected.

Mr. Reed  
elected.

Apothe-  
cary’s pupil.

1765. On the death of Mr. Reed, eight candidates presented themselves, of whom only four went to the poll, and Mr. John Ness was elected (June 13, 1765). In August, 1766, we learn "that Mr. Ness, being in expectation of employment more to his advantage, desires to resign" in six months. His place was supplied by Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, who was elected February 5th, 1767. And Mr. Kanmacher, wishing to go into partnership, "which is more to his advantage," in December of the same year desired to relinquish his appointment. At the election which ensued, (February 4th, 1768,) three candidates appeared at the poll, and Mr. Thomas Williams was successful.

New regulations respecting the election of apothecaries. In the election of apothecaries, according to the practice usually adopted—namely, the maximum of votes, the governors began to discover that they sometimes made a bad bargain, and that ability and interest were not always synonymous. To remedy the inconvenience likely to arise out of an injudicious selection of this kind, it was proposed to keep the address of the second on the list at the elections, and to send for him in the event of the successful candidate proving "unfit for the office, or disliking the same," and employ him in the same office. It will be seen also, that a second object was gained by this arrangement, for, without suspecting the governors of divination, an opportunity for putting their new regulation into practice was speedily afforded them; in less than a month after his election, Mr. Williams died, and it was then ordered, "That Mr. Joseph Roper, one of the late candidates, (having the next majority of votes at the general court,) be continued in the office of apothecary in the room of Mr. Thomas Williams, deceased, agreeably to the minute of the weekly board of the 2nd of February, and confirmed by quarterly general court of the 4th."

Good conduct of Mr. Roper. The good conduct of Mr. Roper is more than once ad-

verted to by the weekly board, and in 1769 it was resolved, "That in consideration of his diligence and good behaviour, he be permitted to take Mr. James Hendry" as his apprentice. In the winter of 1783-4, Mr. Roper fell into bad health, and died on the 21st of February of the latter year.

At the election which ensued, Mr. James Harbroe was 1784.  
unanimously elected apothecary of the hospital (March 25, Mr. Har-  
1784). Mr. Harbroe resigned his appointment on the 3rd broe  
of August of the same year, "an opportunity to engage in elected.  
practice at Tunbridge Wells much to his advantage" having occurred.

Mr. Augustus Bosse succeeded Mr. Harbroe; he was Mr. Bosse  
elected without contest on the 2nd of September, 1784. elected.  
In December, 1789, Mr. Bosse resigned his office, wishing to commence business for himself.

At the election which ensued, January 14th, 1790, three 1790.  
candidates went to the poll, Mr. James Leighton, Mr. John Mr. Oli-  
Bentley, and Mr. Isaac Oliphant; the latter was suc- phant  
cessful. Mr. Oliphant tendered his resignation in April, elected.  
1795, and was succeeded (May 14) by Mr. Charles 1795.  
Vaughan, who died in October, 1798. Mr. Thomas Nor- Mr. Vaugh-  
mansell was appointed in the place of Mr. Vaughan, an elected.  
November 8, 1798. 1798.  
Mr. Nor-  
mansell  
elected.

In the autumn of 1799, we are informed that Mr. Lawrence "had sent in his resignation as assistant-surgeon to the Coldstream Guards, and that he was ready to fulfil his engagements to this charity by succeeding Mr. Normansell as apothecary." Mr. George Eyres Lawrence was accord- 1799.  
ingly elected, by a quarterly general court, on the 7th of Mr. Law-  
November, 1799; and at the same time, the thanks of the re-  
meeting were voted to Mr. Normansell for "his conduct elected.  
and attention." Mr. Lawrence resigned his office on the  
15th of November, 1803.

Two competitors came forward on this occasion for the

1803. vacant appointment, Mr. Wellings and Mr. Grogan; the former was elected on the 29th of December, 1803. Mr. Wellings resigned his office on the 27th of September, 1808. On the 3rd of November following, Mr. Thomas Thomas was elected apothecary by a small majority over a single opponent, Mr. William Webb. Mr. Thomas was found incapable of the duties which he had undertaken, and was suspended by the weekly board in 1809; on the 3rd of August, it was resolved by the board, "that he be immediately discharged." The candidates for the vacant office on this occasion were Mr. Sim, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Oliver, and on the day of election, (September 7th, 1809), the respective votes polled by the candidates were, for Mr. James Clayton, 99; for Mr. Sim, 41; and for Mr. Oliver, 37.
1803. Mr. Wellings elected.
1808. Mr. Thomas elected.
1809. Mr. James Clayton elected.

It was suggested, in 1813, to raise the salary of the apothecary; this question met with opposition, and was then referred to the medical committee, who made the following report in the spring of 1814:—

"The committee having met, and taken into consideration the great increase of in-patients, and likewise of out-patients, are of opinion that the salary of the apothecary and his privileges are inadequate to the increase of his business, and in order that the concerns of that department may be more effectually executed, recommend, that he retain his present salary, and that he be allowed two apprentices or pupils, each of whom shall pay to the hospital twenty-five pounds per annum for his board and lodging."

1815. Mr. Clayton resigned his appointment on the 25th of April, 1815, and was succeeded by Mr. J. P. Heath, who was elected without opposition on the 25th of May following. In April, 1817, Mr. Heath resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. John Biddell, who was elected on the 7th of May by a large majority of the governors.
1815. Mr. Heath elected.
1817. Mr. Biddell elected.



In the year 1821, an inquiry, attended with important results, was made into the apothecary's department. The report of this inquiry will be found at page 77, in the general history of the hospital; but another report of the medical committee, (July 30, 1822,) emanating from the same inquiry, belongs especially to this place; it is as follows:—

Inquiry  
into the  
apothecary's de-  
partment.

“First—That in the opinion of this committee, the apothecary's department in the hospital would be best filled by an apothecary, an apothecary's assistant, and a laboratory man, and that these three persons would be fully equal to perform the duties of that department.

“Secondly—That the apothecary should be, as at present, elected by a general meeting, but that the apothecary's assistant and the laboratory man should be appointed by the weekly board, and that both should be subjected to the control of the apothecary.

“Thirdly—That by this arrangement it is not meant that the apothecary should be raised from his present situation, or made superior to his duties in the dispensary.

“Fourthly—That supposing this arrangement be agreed to, it will be necessary that the apothecary (being no longer allowed to have pupils) should have his salary augmented.

“(Signed) WILLIAM MACMICHAEL, Chairman.”

In May, 1823, it was resolved that an apothecary's assistant should be appointed, a resolution which was immediately carried into effect.

On the 16th of November, 1824, the apothecary, Mr. Biddell, who had long given dissatisfaction to the weekly board by the gaiety of his habits, sent in his resignation, and was succeeded in December by Mr. James Lambert. The course which Mr. Lambert pursued in his new office forms an unfortunate episode in the history of the hospital.

1824.

Mr. Lam-  
bert  
elected.

He was the secret author of statements, unwarrantable in themselves, and calculated to inflict a serious injury on the hospital and its officers, and, being discovered, was expelled from his office by a special general court. His conduct after expulsion displayed much unworthiness, and was such as every man, both professional and laical, must disapprove. Foiled in his scheme of personal injury, he did his best to lay bare to the public gaze the secret machinery by which anatomical instruction was then, under the pressure of great difficulties, attained; but this, like his former attempt, happily proved fruitless.

The following letter depicts the state of Mr. Lambert's moral feeling more strongly than any argument can possibly do:—

“ Doctors' Commons, 21st June, 1825.

“ SIR,

“ In a cause now depending in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Mr. Lambert, formerly apothecary to the Middlesex hospital, has been examined as a witness. Upon his cross-examination, upon interrogatories, he has deposed that he was dismissed from his situation by the weekly board, consisting mostly of the medical officers of the establishment, and that he was not dismissed by the governors of the hospital. As we understand his statement is contrary to the fact, it is important to the ends of justice that we should be enabled to prove to the court that his representation is untrue; we have, therefore, to request you will have the goodness to furnish us with copies of such entries or minutes in the books of the hospital as relate to the suspension and dismissal of Mr. Lambert. We are, &c.,

“ (Signed)

FENTON & FIELDER.

“ To the Secretary, Middlesex Hospital.”

On the 18th of August, 1825, Mr. H. M. Smith was 1825.  
elected to the vacant office of apothecary, in place of Mr. Mr. Smith  
Lambert. Mr. Smith was obliged to resign his appoint- elected.  
ment from ill health in August, 1827, and was succeeded 1827.  
in September following by Mr. Frederick Wright. Mr. Mr. Wright  
Wright tendered his resignation in September, 1831, and elected.  
was succeeded by the present apothecary, Mr. George 1831.  
Corfe. Mr. George  
Corfe  
elected.

## CHAPTER XII.

## OF THE HOUSE SURGEONS AND DRESSERS.

1746. THE weekly board were early called upon to legislate for the admission of pupils to the hospital, and on this occasion, in the month of August, 1746, it was ordered:—"That no pupil, apprentice, or other assistant whatsoever, be permitted to attend the practice of physic or surgery in this hospital without the permission and approbation of the weekly board." In pursuance of this order, Mr. Hamilton, on the same day, "presented to the board Lucas Everard Greenhead as his apprentice." In March, 1747, "Mr. Villeneau moved for Charles Bason to be admitted a pupil in this hospital;" and in May, Mr. Hamilton "presented to the board Mr. Joseph Horsey" as a third pupil. In 1749, the pupils presented to the board were Mr. John Newman and Mr. Abraham Eaton; in 1750, Mr. Burnett; and 1751, Mr. Thomas Loveday. During the year 1753, the name of Mr. John Hart appears as a surgical pupil, and in 1754, those of Mr. John Obadiah Justamond, Mr. John Banyard, and Mr. Joseph Hartshorne. The pupils of 1755 were, Mr. Essex Rock, Mr. Robert Martin, and Mr. Beckett; and those of 1756, Mr. John Fortescue and Mr. Lewis Combercrosse. During this year it was reported to the board that "Mr. Joseph Hartshorne, one of the dressers," had been appointed to the garrison at Port

Mahon, and begged to return thanks for the information afforded him while pursuing the practice of the hospital.

In the month of June, 1757, it was proposed that resident surgical pupils should be admitted into the hospital on terms similar to those adopted at “St. George’s and other hospitals”—namely, on the payment of ten guineas for the twelve months. This proposition, on being referred to a quarterly court, was carried, with the amendment of an increase in the amount of payment from ten to fifteen guineas; and a motion was immediately made relatively to the qualification of the pupil, that he should have served “five years regular apprenticeship to a surgeon,” that he should have been examined and approved by the surgeons of the house, and that he should then be recommended by the surgeons to the weekly board. In these proceedings we recognise the first creation of the office of house surgeon in the Middlesex hospital; the gentleman who filled this appointment being Mr. Joseph Barker. The second house pupil whose name appears on the books, is Mr. William Frogley, who occupied that post in 1760.

1757.

Resident  
surgical  
pupils.Creation  
of the office  
of house-  
pupil.

The only pupil or dresser of the hospital mentioned during the year 1757 is Mr. Edward Smith. In 1758, the names of the dressers were Mr. Thomas Rant and Mr. John Bartlett; and in 1759, one only is mentioned—Mr. John Seaton.

In January, 1761, it was deemed necessary to submit certain rules, which had been drawn up for the conduct of the house surgeons and dressers, to the quarterly board. The reasons for laying these rules before the board are thus expressed:—“Whereas several inconveniences attended the not having any rules for the conduct and behaviour of the last house pupil, and also the apprentices and pupils attending the hospital, the following were read

to Mr. William Frogley on his admission, 15th April last, and assented to, except the eighth article ; this board have, therefore, caused them to be entered, for the consideration of the next quarterly court."

Rules of  
conduct for  
the house-  
pupil.

The rules relating to the house pupil are as follows :—

- " 1. That he never absent himself from the business of the hospital at the same time with the apothecary, or at any time go abroad without the immediate leave of the surgeon to whom the care of the patients of that week belongs ; and then the surgeon himself is to depute a proper person to continue in the hospital during his absence.
- " 2. That during the time the apprentices and pupils wait in the surgery, he be either present, or so near as to observe their behaviour, to the intent that the patients may be taken proper care of, and the medicines of the hospital be not wasted or embezzled.
- " 3. That if there be any noise made, any swearing or indecency committed, he give an account of the person or persons so offending to the first surgeon who shall next come to the hospital ; in default of which, the whole blame shall lie at his door, and he be accountable to the weekly board, to be censured, or even expelled, as they shall think proper.
- " 4. That the house pupil constantly attend at the dressing of the patients, and that he carry pen, ink, and paper, to minute down all messages to the physicians, or instructions relating to the patients.
- " 5. That he never reduce any fracture, or perform any operation of consequence.
- " 6. That in all other business he pursue strictly the directions given him by the physicians and surgeons.



“ 7. That no house pupil be permitted to continue in the hospital above one year and a half.

“ 8. That he take care to see the pupils and apprentices dress the patients before one o'clock, and he make a just report of any negligence or misbehaviour at any time, and that this report be made to the next succeeding weekly board.”

To these rules the following were added in February, 1763:—

“ 1. That he report all accidents that are admitted into the hospital as in-patients.

“ 2. That he give an account to the apothecary every Monday evening of all accidents that happen weekly ; in and out-patients that are under the surgeons' care, that they may be inserted in the apothecary's weekly account.

“ 3. That he give a note to every surgeon's patient that returns thanks every board-day, and discharge the same out of the surgeon's book.

“ 4. That he give an account to the apothecary of surgeons' patients that are discharged between board-days, as is sometimes the case, to admit an accident.”

The rules relating to the dressers and other pupils run thus :—

“ 1. That no apprentice or pupil is to enter the women's wards but at the time of dressing the patients, nor to enter the apothecary's shop or the laboratory on any account or pretence whatever.

“ 2. That no apprentice or pupil is to stay in the hospital after the business of the day is finished.

“ 3. That during the time they are in the hospital, there be no swearing or noise made, or any kind of indecency committed, nor the medicines, &c., of the hospital wasted or embezzled, and that every offender in these particulars be reported to the

Rules of  
conduct for  
the dressers  
and other  
pupils.

weekly board by the house pupil, and be liable to be suspended, or even expelled the hospital, at their discretion."

1761.  
House-  
pupils.

The house pupil for the year 1761 was Mr. James Chafy,\* and the dressers, Mr. John Clubb and Mr. Theodosius Phillips. The office of house pupil had become a post of responsibility; and when it remained vacant for some time, which was not unfrequently the case in these early days of the hospital, considerable inconvenience was experienced. To remedy this inconvenience, it was proposed, that during such vacancy, the dressers should hold the office alternately. That medical graduates were made of the same stuff in the middle of the eighteenth century that compose them a century later, we have evidence in the following extract from the minutes of the weekly board of February 2nd, 1762:—"A letter being received by the last board, signed by John Clubb, John Quantock, H. Hardman, Wm. Aveline, and Seth Howes, being pupils and apprentices to the surgeons of this hospital, which there was not then time fully to inquire into, in which letter they complain that Mr. Moffat took some patients to his house, which they judged curious cases; and also that he refused to acquaint them with the medicines he made use of." The result of the letter here referred to, when read before the quarterly court, was a resolution to the effect, "That the faculty meet, and draw up such rules as they think most useful for their own regulation and the good of this hospital, and lay the same before the next quarterly court, and that the secretary send each of them a copy of this minute."

The dressers whose names appear upon the books as occupying that post during the year 1762, are Mr. Samuel Leeds and Mr. Bartlett Brome. Mr. James Chafy was succeeded in February, 1763, by Mr. Joseph Ashworth; and

\* Afterwards elected surgeon of the hospital.

the dressers during that year were Mr. Kerr Keeble, Mr. Wm. Bevill, Mr. John Southgate, Mr. George Gale, Mr. John Williamson, and Mr. Thomas Brown. The house pupil for 1764 was Mr. John Goldwyer; and the dressers for the same year, Mr. Thomas Keeble and Mr. William Shortman. During the following year, the house pupil, Mr. Goldwyer, made application to the board for the "admission of his wife as midwifery pupil for three months, to complete her education, having been already instructed in that art by himself." By the minutes of the next weekly board, we learn, that "Mrs. Ann Goldwyer, female pupil, having appeared at the board, was received, under the restriction of procuring, by the next weekly board-day, a certificate of her good character, pursuant to the rule of the house for that purpose; and at the same time paid 6*l.* 10*s.* for three months' board, washing, and lodging."

The house pupil for 1766 was Mr. Jesse Foot. During this year, mention is first made of a physician's pupil, or clinical clerk, the gentleman who was inducted into this office by Dr. Kennedy being William Wyatt, M.A., fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and in the year following, Mr. Robert Bell, surgeon to the 27th regiment, was admitted to the same office.

The year 1767 was the first occasion of the admission of an apothecary's pupil, when that office was filled by Mr. Thomas Cox.

In 1768 the house pupil was Mr. John Tekell; the clinical clerk, Mr. David M'Nair; and the apothecary's pupil, Mr. John Mallet. The house surgeon for 1769 was Mr. Philip Scott, and the apothecary's pupil Mr. Edward Gray.

The house pupils for the ten years, 1770-79, were Mr. Edward Lewinton, Mr. Thomas Field, Mr. Holland Fowke, Mr. Chardin Morgan, Mr. Chesshir, Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Samuel Kelson, and Mr. Henry Rawlins.

The apothecary's pupils during the same period were, Mr. John Neild, Mr. Thomas Cockson, Mr. Hendy, Mr. William Atkinson, Mr. John Gardner, Mr. Samuel Cutler, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Edward Harbroe, Mr. White, Mr. James Varden, Mr. Harpur Hall (apprentice), Mr. John Williams, and Mr. William Cook.

1774.  
Students'  
medical  
society.

In November, 1774, the emulative spirit of improvement showed itself among the pupils of the hospital, and is exhibited in the following resolution of the quarterly general court:—"That the students of the hospital who have formed themselves into a medical society, might have the use of the physicians' room to meet in two nights in a week, on condition that they should pay to the treasurer three guineas per quarter for the benefit of the charity.

"The court unanimously agreed to the proposal, provided the society would be at the expense of their own candles."

1780-9.

The house pupils for the ten years, 1780-89, were Mr. Thomas Kelson, Mr. Tuson, Mr. John Rowe, Mr. Hicks Wells, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Thomas Lane, Mr. Nicholas Marsh, and Mr. John Joberns. During the same number of years, only two physician's pupils are registered—Dr. Ciceri and Mr. William Lindsay. The apothecary's pupils for the same period were, Mr. Bartholomew Wakeman Edwards, Mr. Edward Welchman, Mr. Thomas Harding, Mr. Hicks Wells, Mr. Richard Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Lane, Mr. John Mosley, Mr. John Wright, Mr. Augustus Fartier, Mr. William Marsden, and Mr. Rupert Chawner; as apothecary's apprentice, Mr. Frederick Rushy. The hospital pupils registered during the same period were, Mr. Hugh Stafford and Mr. Benjamin Slate.

1790-9.

The house pupils for the ten years, 1790-99, were Mr. John Dingley, Mr. William Henry Coates, Mr. Whitten-

bury, Mr. Perkins, Mr. George Eyres Lawrenee,\* Mr. Neville Wyatt, Mr. Maedonald, Mr. Gurly, Mr. Doughty, and Mr. Young. One physieian's pupil only is registered during this period—namely, Mr. Edmund Hathway. The apothecary's pupils for the same time were, Mr. Samuel Hiron, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Charles Vaughan, Mr. John Pleydell Wilton, Mr. William Young, Mr. Obadiah Brooke, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Daniel Sheasby, and Mr. George French.

For the ten years, 1800-9, the house surgeons were Mr. Lemann, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cooke, Mr. John Parroek, Mr. George Tyler, Mr. Barry, Mr. Wollaston, Mr. Podmore, and Mr. Ashness. The apothecary's pupils for the same period were, Mr. Henry Young, Mr. Edward Leighton, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Cother, Mr. Wollaston, Mr. Seott, and Mr. Hood. 1800-9.

The house surgeons during the ten years, 1810-19, were, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Heath, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Pretty, Mr. Lipseomb, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. John Dehane, Mr. Charles Alexander Parsons, Mr. Arthnr Wyatt, Mr. Herbert Mayo,† (August 18, 1818), and Mr. Thomas Green. The apothecary's pupils during the same period were, Mr. James P. Heath, Mr. Clarke (apprentice), Mr. Seott, Mr. J. C. Richards, Mr. C. H. Miller, Mr. E. S. Pearson, Mr. John W. Henderson, Mr. James Hannay, and Mr. Henry Hammond (apprentice); and the surgical pupils, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Borton Bennett, Mr. Paget, Mr. Bell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Turtle, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. John Crosley, Mr. David Herbert, Mr. Hogborn, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Waters, Mr. J. H. M'Manus, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Arthur Wyatt, Mr. John Isatt, Mr. James Morgan, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Curtis, 1810-9.

\* Afterwards elected apothecary.

+ Afterwards elected surgeon of the hospital.

Mr. Norman, Mr. Lipseombe, Mr. William Dwyer, Mr. Haskey, Mr. James Star, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Herbert Mayo (May 17, 1814, pupil of Mr. Joberns). The hospital pupils are not mentioned in the minutes of the weekly board after this date.

1820-9. The house surgeons for the ten years, 1820-29, were, Mr. John Valentine Bridgman, Mr. John Sweatman,\* Mr. Thomas Wood, Mr. Stephen Clark, Mr. Charles B. Turner, Mr. Henry Hammond, Mr. Edward Tuson,† (March 1, 1825.) (Mr. Tuson was the first junior house surgeon, previously to 1825 there being but one house surgeon.) Mr. George William Hind, Mr. Weston Goss, Mr. Charles Beevor, Mr. Robert Poole, Mr. Charles S. Halford, Mr. Joseph Rose, Mr. Charles Waite, Mr. James Laidlaw, and Mr. Albert Green.

1830-9. The house surgeons for the ten years, 1830-39, were, Mr. James Shaw, Mr. John Frederiek Foster, Mr. G. A. Sabine, Mr. Edward Lonsdale, Mr. Pogson, Mr. Gill, Mr. Flower, Mr. Elwyn, Mr. Charles W. Bell, Mr. Campbell De Morgan, Mr. W. B. Hawes, Mr. Glanvill, Mr. W. T. C. Robinson, Mr. Leggatt, Mr. John Parroek, Mr. Mark Gerrard, Mr. S. W. J. Merriman, B.M., Mr. Henry Rogers, Mr. William Gerrard, Mr. Roland Wynn, Mr. John Tomes, and Mr. T. B. Tytler.

1840-5. The house surgeons appointed during the five years, 1840-45, were, Mr. R. Axford, Mr. Henry Hensley, Mr. Richard Pyper, Mr. Edward B. Tuson, Mr. John Gregory Forbes, Mr. C. N. Sissmore, Mr. Alexander Douglas, Mr. Thomas Bishop, Mr. J. W. Batley, Mr. Frederiek Hetley, and Mr. Alfred Tulk.

\* Afterwards Dr. Sweatman, lecturer on midwifery in the hospital school.

† Afterwards surgeon to the hospital.



## CHAPTER XIII.

## OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

THE office of secretary to the hospital originated in the 1746.  
 humbler appointment of "clerk or registerer," which was Origin of  
the office.  
 held by Mr. Peter Dibon, in 1746. In the month of Feb- Mr. Peter  
Dibon.  
 ruary, 1747, the following notice with regard to this officer  
 appears in the minutes of the weekly board:—"Peter  
 Dibon having desired leave to lay down his clerkship by  
 reason of the detriment it does him in his home affairs, 1747.  
 Mr. Righton was nominated and chosen, *nem. con.*" In Mr. Right-  
on elected.  
 the following September, another entry announces that  
 "Mr. Righton gave notice to the board, and desired that  
 they would be pleased to provide another person to do the  
 office of secretary in his room by Michaelmas next." The  
 election did not, however, take place until November,  
 when, after passing two new laws affecting the secretary,  
 Mr. Durnford was chosen. The laws are as follows:— Mr. Durn-  
ford  
elected.  
 "That the secretary do for the future collect the subscrip-  
 tion money from the subscribers, and pay the same into  
 the hands of the treasurer.

"Also that the secretary be bound with two other  
 persons, to be approved of by the board, in the penal sum  
 of 100*l.* for his accounting for the money he may receive,  
 to the treasurer, and that he have a salary of ten guineas  
 per annum."

In November, 1748, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. 1748.  
Mr. Durn-  
ford re-  
signs.  
 Durnford was constrained to give up his appointment.

On the vacancy being declared, four candidates put forward their claims, and the hospital became, for the first time, the scene of a contested election. The governors assembled

Mr. Yewd  
elected.

to the number of sixty-four, and Mr. Yewd was elected by a majority of twenty-four votes. Mr. Yewd very indiscreetly involved himself in the lying-in scheme, in consequence of which "a motion was made and seconded," on

1749.

Discharge  
of Mr.  
Yewd.

the 5th of September, 1749, "to discharge Thomas Yewd, the present secretary, paying him his wages; which was ordered accordingly." At the same meeting, Mr. James

Mr. Will-  
den elected.

Willden was elected to fill his place, and Mr. Willden was required, "in regard of his receiving subscriptions," to give security to the amount of fifty pounds. In consequence of the inconvenience attending a residence at a distance from the hospital, an application was made, (June 23rd, 1752,) and acceded to by the board, that the secretary be "allowed board, washing, and lodging," within the hospital. On this occasion, the secretary first became an inmate of the hospital. In the following year, (January 30, 1753,) we read, "that the secretary has been guilty of repeated neglects;" a motion was made for his discharge, and a resolution agreed to, that in future the secretary shall "also take upon him the office of steward," his salary being at the same time raised from ten guineas per annum to fifteen pounds.

Discharge  
of Mr. Will-  
den.

1753.

Mr. Watson  
elected.

On the first of March, 1753, Mr. John Watson was elected secretary of the hospital, undertaking, at the same time, the additional duty of steward, and continued

1759.

Mr. Watson  
resigns.

in office until May, 1759, when he felt himself obliged to resign from ill health. He was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Austin, who died suddenly on the 5th of July, 1762. Two

Mr. Austin  
elected.  
Dies.

candidates for the office now came forward, of whom Mr. George Ward was elected, August 5th, 1762. This gentle-

1762.

Mr. Ward  
elected.  
Resigns.

man resigned November 13th, 1764, in consequence of having "entered a business, whereby it was impossible to

spend his whole time in the service of the hospital." On the vacancy being declared, twelve candidates appeared before the board; ninety-seven governors polled, and Mr. Abraham Maddock was elected by a large majority, (February 7th, 1765.) Mr. Maddock died June 30, 1767.

On the death of the late secretary, six candidates stood the election, and Mr. George Allen was successful. After the lapse of twelve months, Mr. Allen fell into irregular habits; he remained out late at night, sometimes did not return till morning, and then erased his name from the night-book, and desired that the porter would not again put his name down. He was reprimanded by the weekly board; and finally, the board decided to recommend his discharge at the ensuing quarterly court. Mr. Allen, however, sent in his resignation, which was received, and his place was declared vacant. At the weekly board ensuing, Mr. Wright, one of the treasurers, announced, "That Mr. George Allen, the late secretary, was arrested on Friday, the 16th instant, and quitted the hospital," and Mr. Wright found that he was in debt to several of the servants of the hospital. During the secretaryship of Mr. Allen, it was thought by the board that the double duty of secretary and collector was more than a single individual could accomplish, and it was accordingly determined that a separate collector should be appointed.

It having been decided by the weekly board that for the future the candidate for the office of secretary should have his qualifications tested by holding the post for a certain period previously to his election, Mr. Edmund Caiger was installed in June, 1769, but was not elected until the 7th of February, 1771. In the winter of 1774, Mr. Caiger was taken ill and died. Mr. George Stevens was elected in his place in February, 1775, one hundred

1775. and eighty-six governors being present. Mr. Stevens resigned his office in August, 1777, and Mr. John Sowerby was elected the month following without opposition.

Mr. Stephens elected.  
Resigns.

1777.

Mr. Sowerby elected.

1780.

Mr. Sowerby resigns.

Mr. Plagaven elected.

1790.

Mr. Plagaven resigns.

Mr. Vaughan elected.

Mr. Sowerby resigned his appointment on the 14th of March, 1780, and was succeeded by Mr. George Plagaven, who was elected by a large majority of the governors in the succeeding month of May. On the 11th of March, 1790, Mr. Plagaven "came to the board, and, on account of his age and infirmities, desired leave to resign the office of secretary." It is but justice to the hospital to observe that he was allowed an annuity by its governors until his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Vaughan, who was elected May 6, 1790. The following minute relative to the latter person, appears on the 17th of March, 1795:—

Suspended.

1795.

Mr. Hill elected.  
Dies.

"Mr. Vaughan, the secretary, having defrauded the hospital of several sums of money, and absented himself from his duty," it was ordered, "That from this day the said secretary be suspended, nor permitted any more to enter this house." It was then determined by the weekly board, that for the future the secretary should furnish security on his election. In May, 1795, Mr. George Hill was elected secretary in the place of Mr. Vaughan. Mr. Hill relinquished his office by death, on the 12th of June, 1807.

1809.  
Office of secretary and chaplain combined.  
Mr. Lewis elected.  
Resigns.

On the decease of Mr. Hill, the weekly board contemplated the union of the offices of chaplain and secretary; and the offer having been made to the existing chaplain, Mr. Clarke, to accept the double duty, Mr. Clarke declared himself incompetent to its performance. The salary for the new office was to be 50*l.* a-year. Four gentlemen presented themselves as candidates, and the Rev. David Lewis was unanimously elected (February 2, 1807). Mr. Lewis addressed the following letter of resignation to the board in the summer of the succeeding year:—

“ Middlesex Hospital, August 2, 1810.

“ My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

“ Having had the experience of nearly two years in the duties of the united offices of chaplain and secretary to your hospital, and finding that the duties of the secretary department are multiplying, and encroaching too much on the time which I find necessary to devote to my professional duties, I feel myself, therefore, reduced to the necessity of respectfully tendering to you my resignation; and if my services, during the time I had the honour of holding the appointments, have in some degree met with your approbation, I cannot but regret that I am not able to continue them.

“ I beg leave to say, at the same time, that I take this early opportunity of offering my resignation, more from a wish that you should have time enough to arrange your future plans and procure a proper person to succeed, than a desire of immediately relinquishing the situation, and that I shall be happy, out of regard for the hospital, and respect for the governors, to continue my services till you are suitably provided.

“ I cannot omit this opportunity of returning you my sincere thanks for the kind indulgence and support which I have experienced in the discharge of my duty at this board.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ DAVID LEWIS.”

The weekly board expressed their regret at losing the services of Mr. Lewis, and at a future meeting they passed the following resolution, namely:—

“ That the thanks of this special general court be given to the Rev. David Lewis, for the conscientiousness, the zeal, the perseverance, and in every respect the exemplary

and able manner in which he has uniformly discharged the joint duties of chaplain and secretary to this hospital."

1810. Mr. Lewis was succeeded, on the 11th of October, 1810, by the Rev. O. Belfour. The ministry of the latter gentleman was of short duration, he resigned his appointment on the 30th of April, 1811.

1811. With Mr. Belfour the double office of chaplain and secretary ceased; and in the summer of 1811, Mr. George Jackson was elected as secretary, at a separate salary of 50*l*. In the spring of 1812, the secretary resigned his

1812. appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Jenkinson. The latter gentleman was elected on the 7th of May, 1812, and resigned his office in December, 1821.

1822. In January, 1822, Mr. J. W. Alexander was elected to the vacant appointment, and continued in office until October, 1824, when the following note was addressed by him to the weekly board:—

"Middlesex Hospital, 26th October.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It having appeared on several occasions, particularly at the last weekly board, that my habits are not such as the governors deem suitable to the situation of secretary and house-steward to this institution, I feel it my duty, in justice to myself and in deference to the opinion of the board, respectfully to tender you my resignation.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"J. W. ALEXANDER.

"To the Weekly Board of Governors."

1824. On the resignation of Mr. Alexander, the duties of the secretary were submitted for revision to a committee of the weekly board, and the results of their investigation are thus stated:—

"That the person eligible to this office be an unmarried man and a member of the Church of England, and that he



enter into a bond, with two sureties jointly and severally, Duties of secretary.  
for 500*l*.

“That he shall reside in the hospital, and have a salary of 100*l*. per annum.

“That the secretary attend the meetings of all courts, weekly boards, and committees; and that he do not on any pretence absent himself from the hospital at any time, except on the business of the hospital, nor after twelve o’clock at night, without leave from the weekly board. That he examine all recommendatory letters brought to the hospital, and keep the same regularly filed, whether the patient be admitted or not.

“That he prepare for the chairman of the weekly board a book, containing the business to be done at the same, inserting in such book all orders and regulations of any previous weekly board or committee that may not have been complied with.

“That he make entries, fairly written, of all the transactions of every court, board, and committee, in the books for that purpose; and do not enter anything but by order of such meeting, nor alter or erase any part of them, or allow any person to do the same; nor lend or permit any books or papers belonging to the hospital to be removed without leave of the weekly board, and that he do not in any manner communicate or divulge any of the proceedings of such boards, courts, or committees.

“That he write and send all letters, and execute all orders he may receive from any court, weekly board, or committee, without delay.

“That he take care to keep the quarterly and other lists of governors perfectly complete.

“That he keep a correct list of the date and amount of all new subscriptions, with the subscribers’ names, and take care to insert the same in the quarterly list at the proper time.

Duties of  
secretary.

“That he examine and enter every day in the day-book, each bill of parcels delivered in, specifying the respective articles.

“That he enter and fairly keep a regular account of all sums whatsoever received, specifying for whom and for what purpose, and, *per contra*, all monies disbursed, in a separate book.

“That when the auditors shall have passed the tradesmen’s bills for payment, the secretary lay the same before the next weekly board, together with a statement of the balance of the current cash in hand.

“That he regularly account to the weekly board for all monies received and disbursed by him for petty expenses.

“That he regularly keep the several books, papers, accounts, letters, documents, and all other papers belonging to the hospital, in such a manner that they may be regularly referred to, particularly an account of all legacies, in a separate book, and from time to time, at every quarterly court, he do report the same, with a statement of those remaining unpaid.

“That in all cases of the non-admission of patients recommended by letter, and also in case of the discharge of any patient otherwise than by the weekly board, the secretary forthwith inform, by letter, the governor recommending, of the cause of such non-admission or discharge.

“That he place in the board-room the names of the governors forming the weekly board, and the several committees, for the better information of the governors at large.

“That he shall make a report once in every month, or oftener, of the state of the hospital, to the weekly board, including not only the number of in-patients admitted, discharged, dead, and remaining in the hospital, but also

the number of out-patients, and, likewise, containing such suggestions with regard to any amendment, neglect, or abuse, in any department of the establishment, with such observations thereon as he may consider it expedient to make. Duties of  
secretary.

“That he keep an inventory of all the household goods and other property belonging to the hospital, and an account of all additions and alterations made in respect of the same, and that he lay such inventory and account before the first weekly board in each quarter, and, if required, deliver at the end of every year duplicates thereof, to each of the treasurers.

“That he examine that all the coals, beer, and other necessities (which are not subject to the examination of the matron or other officers of the establishment) are good of their kind, and agreeable to the contracts or agreements for supplying the same, returning such as are of an inferior quality or deficient in weight or measure, and report the same to the next weekly board.

“That he keep an account of the quantity of wine, coals, beer, and such other necessities as admit thereof when received, and also of the consumption thereof, taking care that the expenditure do not, on any occasion, exceed the regular allowance.

“That he visit the several wards of the hospital once at least every day, at the most convenient hours, and that he, on every Wednesday morning, read in each of the male wards the rules and regulations respecting the nurses and patients.

“That he attend to every department of the hospital with that vigilance, discretion, and activity, which may best secure the objects of so useful and important a charity, not contenting himself by barely conforming to the letter of the rules prescribed for his guidance, but endeavouring to promote, by an attentive, faithful, and con-

seientious discharge of his duty, the prosperity of an institution necessarily so dependent on his exertions.

“That he receive, on the admission of every candidate, the sum of one guinea, for a correet list of the governors ; and, upon the admission of every pupil to attend the hospital, five shillings, for a eopy of the rules and regulations to which they are subject. But if he ask, take, or receive, directly or indirectly, any other fee, gift, or gratuity from any person whomsoever, touching the business of the hospital, his office shall be thereby vacated.”

The candidates for the vacant office of secretary on the present occasion were, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Alexander Shedden, and Mr. John Christmas. At the election which ensued, (December 16, 1824,) Mr. Shedden was successful by a considerable majority, and was declared duly elected.

At the present centenary anniversary (August, 1845,) Mr. Shedden still continues the secretary of the Middlesex Hospital, an office which he has held for nearly twenty-one years.

1824.  
Mr. Alexander  
Shedden  
elected.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## OF THE CHAPLAINS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

THE first clerical appointment to the hospital was made at a general quarterly meeting, held in January, 1747, on which occasion Mr. George White was elected chaplain. In July of that year, an order was passed for putting up a desk in the committee-room “for the minister to perform divine service,” and was succeeded the following week by the order, “that the steward do read prayers, *i. e.*, the service of the day in the Common Prayer-book of the Church of England, Wednesdays and Fridays; that all the patients who are able do attend, and that he provide a Common Prayer-book and Bible.” On the reading of the minutes at the following meeting this order was referred for further consideration, and ultimately withdrawn. In the month of September a deputation was appointed to visit the Rector of St. Pancras, “to pray his permission for the chaplain of the hospital to baptize the children in the Middlesex Hospital which shall be born there.” The request was kindly received and promptly answered, and the following letter of assent was read at the ensuing meeting of the board:—

1747.  
Mr. George  
White  
elected  
chaplain.

“To Dr. Layard, in Dean-street, near Soho-square.

“SIR,

“I have considered what you lately proposed to me from the Middlesex hospital in Windmill-street, and I agree—

Permission  
obtained to  
baptize  
children in  
the hos-  
pital.

“ Firstly, That the minister that attends the hospital may baptize the children born there, provided he is of the Church of England, and takes care that there be god-fathers and god-mothers, as required by the church, to the children to be baptized by him; and,

Secondly, That the christenings by him may be entered in our parish register, provided, that not only the christian names of the children baptized, together with the christian and surnames of the parents, (as is usual, and required also by the canons of the church) but the name of the parish to which the parents belonged, be specified in the account to be given of the christening of any particular child, which account of the children baptized by the said minister, I would have to be quarterly, and as such brought every quarter to me or my curate. I am sir, &c.,

“ EDWARD DE CHAIR, Minister of St. Pancras.

“ Kentish-town, Oct. 3, 1747.”

That the liberality of Mr. De Chair was appreciated by the governors, we have grounds for belief, from an act of the subsequent general quarterly court, at which the privileges of a governor of the hospital were voted him, “ in consideration of the benefits he confers on this charity.”

Mr. White  
resigns.

The chaplain during this period had been making proposals to the board, which the governors did not think fit to sanction; and in reply to a letter from Mr. White, read in October, 1747, the board returned thanks to that gentleman “ for his past service.” In the absence of a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lesturgeon was requested to baptize one of the children born in the hospital, and the vacant office was filled at a quarterly general court, held January 7, 1748, by the election of Mr. Stephen Degullion, rector of Carlton, in Norfolk; the latter gentleman having been officiating temporarily for several weeks. Mr. Degullion was unfortunately induced to take part in the lying-in scheme of 1749;

1748.

Mr. De-  
gullion  
elected.



and on the occasion of the exposure which followed, his resignation was added to the number of those which were made on that occasion.

In the month of December, 1749, the vacant office of chaplain to the hospital was filled by the Rev. John Peter Stehelin, who was appointed by the weekly board. Mr. Stehelin held this appointment until his decease, in 1754, and was then succeeded (April 23) by the Rev. George Davis. In the year 1757, we first read of any remuneration being made to the chaplain, when we are informed that a present of 10 guineas was voted to Mr. Davis, "for his trouble in the office of chaplain," and was repeated the following year. In August, 1758, the following letter from the chaplain was read to the weekly board:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"My residence in the country not permitting me to comply with the order of your last quarterly court relative to the weekly prayers, I take the first opportunity that offers of acquainting you therewith, and in consequence thereof of making my resignation of the office of chaplain to your hospital. Resigns.

"I am, with my sincerest wishes for your success in the good work in which you are engaged, your very humble servant,

"GEORGE DAVIS.

"Cecil-street, in the Strand,  
August 26, 1758."

The successor to Mr. Davis was the Rev. Mr. Richard Stainsby, who was elected November 2, 1758. In the summer of 1760, the governors began to legislate for an extension of the duties of the chaplain, considering that "the constant and regular instruction of the patients in the duties of religion, and the performance of divine worship, will probably produce a reformation in the morals of the

patients, as their minds must then be more susceptible of instruction when their bodies are under pain and sickness." It had been previously determined that, besides the offices performed to individuals, sick prayers should be read twice in the week, and now it was required that a sermon should be preached on each Sunday, in the afternoon. To further these objects, it was also resolved that a salary of 20*l.* per annum should be attached to the office of chaplain; but Mr. Stainsby being unable, from the pressure of other engagements, to fulfil the wishes of the governors, found himself under the necessity of offering his resignation. At the quarterly court which followed, Mr. Stainsby was "unanimously re-elected;" and, in order to meet his convenience, the sermon on Sundays was dispensed with during four months of the year, with the understanding that the "Sunday's duty" should be performed on every Wednesday. At a subsequent quarterly court, it is complained, that Mr. Stainsby had "not complied with his engagement;" the resolution that he be re-elected was consequently unconfirmed, and on his being called upon for an explanation, he sent in his resignation (February 4, 1762), which was received.

Resigns.

1762.  
Mr. Butley  
elected.

On the occasion of the first resignation of Mr. Stainsby, the Rev. Mr. John Butley had been recommended to succeed him, and on the final resignation of the former gentleman, Mr. Butley, on engaging to perform punctually the duties allotted by the court, was elected to the chaplain's office (May 6, 1762). How far the new chaplain fulfilled his engagement may be inferred from the following minute of September 2nd, 1766:—"It appearing on inquiry that there has been a continued remissness in the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Butley on the patients of this house, ordered, That the secretary do give him notice that he is suspended, and order his personal attendance on Thursday next, then and there to show cause for such neglect, or

why a vacancy for a house-chaplain should not be declared." At the quarterly court ensuing, the Duke of Queensbury in the chair, another minute occurs:—"The Rev. Mr. Butley's letter of this day was read and taken into consideration, and, being thought unsatisfactory, it is the opinion of this court that his suspension be confirmed, and a vacancy declared for another chaplain."

Mr. Butley  
dismissed.

After the dismissal of Mr. Butley, the office of chaplain was held by the Rev. Mr. James Clarke. It was during the chaplainship of Mr. Clarke that the pulpit now in the hospital was presented by John Burke, Esq., "for the more solemn and decent performance of divine worship."

1766.

Mr. Clarke  
elected.

In the year 1808 it was determined by the weekly board that the offices of chaplain and secretary should be combined. The double office was accordingly offered to Mr. Clarke, but that gentleman, feeling himself inadequate to the performance of the duties of the secretary as well as his own, declined, and at the same time resigned his appointment as chaplain. "In consideration of the long and diligent services" of Mr. Clarke, it was resolved that "an annual sum of twenty pounds be granted to him during his life." On the 2nd of February, 1809, the Rev. David Lewis undertook the combined office of chaplain and secretary, and resigned on the 2nd of August, 1810. The reasons for this gentleman's resignation are given in a letter addressed by him to the weekly board, and quoted in connexion with his name as secretary of the hospital (page 259). He was succeeded by the Rev. O. Belfour, in October, 1810, who resigned in the month of April of the following year.

Mr. Clarke  
resigns.

1809.

Union of  
the offices  
of secre-  
tary and  
chaplain.  
Mr. Lewis  
elected.  
Resigns.

1810.

Mr. Belfour  
elected.  
Resigns.

The experiment had been made and had signally failed, and the board were now content to return to the original constitution of the hospital. The Rev. Thomas Deason was elected chaplain on the 6th of June, 1811, at a yearly salary of 30*l*. In the month of May, 1814, the following

1811.

Mr. Deason  
elected.

minute appears among the proceedings of the weekly board:—"The leave of absence to the Rev. Thomas Deason having this day expired, and it appearing to the board that he is unable to resume the duties of his office, resolved, that a vacaney be immediately declared."

Resigns.

1814.

Mr. Stewart  
elected.

On the 7th of July, 1814, the Rev. J. H. Stewart was elected to the vacant appointment. The following is an extraet from a letter addressed by this gentleman to Lord Robert Seymour, and entered on the minutes of the weekly board in May, 1815:—"Your lordship will, I am sure, be gratified to hear, that by the Divine blessing good has been done in the wards in the last twelve months. In several instanees I have observed the powerful effect of religion in preparing the mind for bearing with calmness surgical operations, or for enduring with patient resignation the tedious confinement of lingering sickness. I trust, also, from what I have seen in their dying moments, that some will have to thank God through eternity for the institution of the hospital. I feel, therefore, very happy in this opportunity of expressing my thanks to your lordship for my introduction to the wards."

Mr. Stewart  
unable to  
discharge  
his duties.

In 1819, Mr. Stewart fell into ill health, and in November of that year, having been for many months absent from his duties, with little prospect of a return of strength, a vacancy was declared in the office of chaplain by the weekly board. At the election which ensued, three candidates urged their elaims on the governors for support; of these gentlemen, the Rev. W. B. Champneys was successful, and was declared duly elected (December 9, 1819).

1819.

Mr. Champ-  
neys  
elected.

On the election of Mr. Champneys, it was ordered by the weekly board, that a book should be kept by the chaplain, reporting "the religious duty which he shall have performed in the hospital during the preeeding week, and that the same be called the chaplain's book." During the ministry of Mr. Champneys, a "silver eup and plate" for

the communion service were obtained by the weekly board; and the salary of the chaplain was raised from fifty guineas to seventy guineas per annum, (August, 1821.)

In 1826, the following resolution appears upon the minutes of the weekly board:—"That this board are of <sup>Increased clerical duties.</sup> opinion, that it is desirable the duties of the chaplain of the hospital should be increased, to extend to the patients and household the full benefit of the church service on Sunday, and the periodical administration of the holy sacrament, as far as may be practicable and consistent with the other duties of the hospital. But as it is doubtful whether these objects can, with legal and ecclesiastical propriety and safety, be carried into effect, the board accept the kind offer of the Honourable B. Bouverie, to wait upon the Lord Bishop of London, and obtain his Lordship's written opinion on the subject." An answer from the Bishop of London was immediately returned in the following words:—

"The Bishop of London highly approves of the resolution of the governors of the Middlesex hospital, respecting the proposed increase of the chaplain's duties, and the extension of the full benefits of divine service on Sunday, and the periodical administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the patients and household.

"The Bishop considers a hospital in the light of a numerous family, prevented by permanent illness from attending divine service and partaking of the ordinances of religion in their parish church. From persons thus circumstanced, he would not withhold the advantage and comfort of these ministrations, because they could not be obtained in the most desirable way, but would recommend them to perform their devotions in a room set apart for the purpose, or at least employed for no other without real necessity. This opinion the Bishop thinks himself jus-

Clerical  
duties.

tified in applying to the ease of the Middlesex hospital, but at the same time feels it his duty to represent to the governors, that in an institution of this nature, in which it is of the greatest importance that the religious services should be conducted in the most impressive manner, it would be proper that a room should be exclusively appropriated to the purposes of divine worship, or, if this cannot be done, that a chapel should be built for the use of the patients and household."

This communication was followed by the accompanying resolution:—

"Resolved, that the board, having taken into consideration the duties to be performed by the chaplain, as at present laid down in the bye-laws, are of opinion that these are insufficient to secure that religious instruction and consolation to the sick and afflicted which it is incumbent on the governors of this hospital to provide. They therefore recommend, that the chaplain should in future be enjoined to read prayers every day in the week in each of the male and each of the female wards alternately—in the male wards on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and in the female wards on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. That he shall perform divine service on Christmas-day and Good Friday, with a sermon, as well as on Sunday, and that he shall administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper after divine service some one Sunday every month in the board-room, till some other place peculiarly appropriated for so solemn an act of devotion can be elsewhere provided."

The chaplain explained his present duties to be as follows:—

"Reads selected prayers from the liturgy in each of the five male wards on Friday, and the seven female wards on Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and is generally occupied herein one hour and a half each



day; no other duty performed in the wards, unless expressly required by sick patients. The sacrament only administered clinically to the patients.

“On Sunday, performs evening service to the household and convalescent patients in the board-room, at five o’clock in the afternoon; the service concludes with a sermon.”

In consequence of the above arrangements, and of the “addition of duty imposed upon the chaplain,” it was deemed proper to raise his salary to 140*l.* per annum, (Feb. 1, 1827.)

In the month of November, 1835, it was reported to the weekly board that the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Champneys, Mr. Champneys dies. was deceased. Three candidates presented themselves for the vacant appointment; and at the election which 1835. ensued, the Rev. David Laing, M.A., the present chaplain, Mr. David Laing elected. was successful by a very large majority. Mr. Laing’s election took place on the 17th of December, 1835.

The duties of chaplain have been already stated, as additions to them have been made from time to time; the following minute, however, while it relates to an increase in his duties, shows, at the same time, the extent of his morning engagements within the hospital:—

“In consequence of the proposed opening of the new wards, the chaplain applied to the board to facilitate the performance of his duty. He stated, that on entering office, he found his daily duty to be prayers in six wards, but that he felt it a matter of conscience to add the venereal wards, in which prayers had not before been read, making seven wards daily; as the new wards would increase the number to eight wards daily, whilst he had already much difficulty to complete his duty in time on those days when his presence was expected at the board, he therefore requested the board would order that the nurses of the smaller wards should be ready for him at half-past nine.”

## CHAPTER XV.

## OF THE TREASURERS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

1745. **THE** only gentleman whose certain connexion with the hospital at its earliest formation is clearly established, is Mr. John Hanet, who performed the duties of treasurer for a short period at its commencement, and subsequently resigned his office to Mr. John Villeneau. Mr. Villeneau was at this time, we are inclined to believe, surgeon to the hospital, and accepted the treasurership as a temporary arrangement, until some gentleman willing to undertake the duties of that office should be found. Accordingly, at the quarterly meeting of the 16th October, 1746, Mr. Peter Tabart was elected "treasurer of this infirmary," at the same time that Mr. Villeneau was declared to be one of its surgeons. The treasurership, however, was fated to change hands, and on the 23rd of February, 1747, Mr. Tabart announced his resignation of office, in the following note, or, as the entry in the minutes declares, "in the words and figures following:"—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am sorry I find myself obliged to acquaint you that I cannot any longer fill the place of treasurer to your hospital. Here is inclosed the key of the poor-box. I wish prosperity and success to your charitable undertakings, and remain, &c.,

"PETER TABART.

"St. Martin's Lane, 23rd February, 1747."

At the same meeting, the appointment was accepted by Mr. John Arthur for one year, and resigned by that gentleman, in consequence of the differences arising out of the lying-in contest, in July, 1749. At the following weekly board Mr. John Horne was appointed, and the appointment confirmed by the subsequent quarterly meeting. On the 4th of May, 1758, "Mr. Horne acquainted the board that the office of treasurer to this charity interferes too much with his own private business to continue it any longer, and therefore desired to resign as soon as his accounts are finally passed." He was succeeded by two gentlemen, Mr. John Machin, and Mr. William Wright, who were elected at a special general court, held June 1, 1758.

1747.  
Mr. Arthur  
elected.

1749.  
Mr. Horne  
elected.

1758.  
Messrs.  
Machin and  
Wright  
elected.

On the 1st of January, 1782, Mr. Machin and Mr. Wright "acquainted the board that they had been treasurers nearly twenty-three years, and were not now capable of promoting the interest of the hospital as formerly, and therefore intended to decline the office at the general court in February next, being the time appointed by the laws for choosing the treasurers." The governors entertained a different opinion of the importance of the services of their treasurers, and at the quarterly court they were unanimously re-elected. This step was highly complimentary to the gentlemen interested, but was incapable of warding off the infirmities which age gradually fastens on the human frame. The following year Mr. Machin represented to the board, "that the state of his health was such that it rendered him incapable of serving the charity so well as he could wish," and requested to be permitted to resign. The court accepted his resignation with regret, and addressed to him, through their chairman, the following note:—

"SIR,

"In consequence of a resolution of the general quarterly court of this day, I am desired to signify to you that it is

with much reluctance your resignation of being one of the treasurers of this hospital, has been accepted; that the court thanks you for your singular services to the charity, and moreover begs to assure you of their perfect regard and respect. This I also do, and beg you will believe me, with truth, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

“GEORGE WHATLEY, Chairman.”

In April, 1784, Mr. Wright acquainted the board that, as his “health and avocations did not permit him to perform the necessary duties of his office as formerly, he intended to resign on or before Midsummer day next.”

This time the governors could press no further the duties of treasurer on Mr. Wright; they reluctantly accepted his resignation, and addressed him a letter of thanks for his “long, numerous, and faithful services.”

1784. Mr. John Hale and Mr. John Collick were elected on the 5th of August, 1784, to fill the vacant office of treasurers to the hospital. These gentlemen thought it desirable, and proposed to the weekly board, that a declaration of trust should be executed by the treasurers; the following declaration was accordingly prepared by Mr. Devon, solicitor to the hospital, and duly executed, (April 3rd, 1792.)

1792. “To all to whom these presents shall come, We, John Hale, of Castle-street, near Berners-street, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, and John Collick, of Saint Martin’s Lane, in the parish of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, in the said county of Middlesex, esquire, the treasurers of the Middlesex Hospital, situate in Charles-street, in the parish of Saint Marylebone aforesaid, in the said county of Middlesex, severally send greeting. Whereas there are now standing, in the joint names of us, the said John Hale and John Collick, in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of Eng-

Messrs.  
Hale and  
Collick  
elected.

Deed of  
trust.

land, the several sums of three thousand and nine hundred pounds reduced bank annuities, and one thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, and there is also standing in our joint names, in East India annuities, the sum of two hundred pounds, as by the books kept at the Bank of England and at the East India House, reference being thereunto had, will appear. Now know ye, and these presents witness, that we, the said John Hale and John Collick, do hereby respectively acknowledge, confess, and declare, that the several sums of three thousand and nine hundred pounds reduced bank annuities, one thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, and two hundred pounds East India annuities, have been respectively transferred into our joint names, and that we stand and are possessed thereof, and of all interest and dividends due and to accrue due thereon, and on every or any part thereof, from time to time, in trust for and as treasurers of the aforesaid hospital, called the Middlesex Hospital, and for the use and benefit of the said hospital, and to be disposed of as the governors of the said hospital, according to the laws, rules, and regulations of the said hospital, shall from time to time order, direct, and appoint, and to, for, or upon no other use, trust, interest, or purpose whatsoever. And whereas it may happen that other sums may hereafter be transferred into our joint names, in some or one of the public stocks or funds : now we do hereby further acknowledge, confess, and declare that we will stand and be possessed, as treasurers of the said hospital, of all and every sum or sums which may hereafter be transferred into our joint names as treasurers of the Middlesex Hospital, in any of the public stocks or funds, and of all interest or dividends from time to time to accrue due thereon, and on every or any part thereof, in trust and for the

Treasurers'  
trust-deed.

use and benefit of the said hospital, according as the laws, rules, and regulations aforesaid shall order, direct, and appoint, and to, for, or upon no other trust, use, interest, or purpose whatsoever. In witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the twenty-seventh day of Mareh, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

“JOHN HALE,

“JOHN COLLICK.

“Sealed and delivered (being first  
duly stamped) in the presenee of

“JOHN NORTH,

“Clerk to Mr. Devon.”

In May, 1795, we are informed of the bad health of Mr. Hale, his inattention to the business of his office, and the occurrence of “many deficiencies” in the financial account in consequence. The following motion appears among the minutes of the above date:—“That great inconveniences having arisen to this hospital from Mr. Hale’s frequent indisposition, this court, regretting much the situation of Mr. Hale’s health, is of opinion that the assistance of a treasurer, more active and less liable to indisposition, would be beneficial to the charity.” On the 21st of May, Mr. Hale tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

1795. Mr. Isaac Minors, formerly one of the surgeons of the  
Mr. Minors hospital, was elected in place of Mr. Hale, as joint  
elected. treasurer with Mr. Collick, in the month of August, 1795.  
Mr. Minors died in November, 1797, and was succeeded  
1798. by Mr. George Stratton, (January 2, 1798.) The latter  
Mr. Strat- gentleman died on the 20th Mareh, 1800.  
ton elected.

1800. Mr. John Morris was elected joint treasurer with Mr.  
Mr. Morris Collick in place of Mr. Stratton, on the 1st of May, 1800.  
elected. The following observations from the pen of this gentleman



will show the view which he took of the internal economy of the hospital :—

“ During the short period that I have had the honour of being one of the governors to this hospital, and more especially since I was flattered by the distinguished choice conferred on me, as one of the treasurers to the institution, I have ardently endeavoured to make myself acquainted with every particular relative to the various branches of receipts and payments thereof, and though I have yet to regret the little progress I can boast of in this respect, nevertheless, I cannot but confess myself concerned to observe the latter so far exceeding the former, as in my humble opinion, renders it necessary to give the subject the most serious and early attention. With this view I beg leave to lay before this board such ideas and remarks as have occurred to me in the course of my deliberations on this important occasion, and I shall deem myself peculiarly fortunate if they should be thought worthy of notice, or, in the smallest degree, capable of promoting the interests of the charity, trusting that this board will do me the justice to believe that this motive has solely prompted the present undertaking.

“ First—That the empty wards of this hospital may be appropriated to some public purpose that will not interfere with the charity, and which cannot fail to add to the receipts of the hospital.

“ Secondly—That an annual public dinner be proposed, and twelve stewards selected amongst men of rank and fashion, none of whom are governors at present to the charity.

“ Thirdly—That the spare vaults under the hospital might produce a handsome consideration if let, provided a communication could be made to them from the street without entering the yard, thereby preventing the smallest annoyance to the patients.

“Fourthly—That a committee of six disinterested governors be appointed to take it in rotation, two at a time, to visit every department of the hospital once a week; and,

“Lastly—That a sermon by a popular preacher be solicited, with a view of promoting the interests of the charity; also, that the proprietors of the two theatres, (Mr. Harris and Mr. Sheridan,) who are governors, be entreated to contribute to the interests of the hospital by granting it a play. On the latter article I wish to remark, that although the institution did not prove successful in a former application to the Bishop of London, a second request might not (and I hope would not) be equally unfortunate. Should more experienced governors, however, think otherwise, I propose addressing ourselves to the Reverend Gerard Andrews, declaring that I shall not hesitate, even on the little acquaintance I have with that sensible man, to apply to him for that purpose. Many of the governors are, doubtless, on terms of close intimacy with Messrs. Harris and Sheridan, who, I am persuaded, need only be apprized of the wishes of the hospital to promote its views with those gentlemen with cheerfulness and alacrity.

“(Signed) JOHN MORRIS.

“10th February, 1801.”

1808. In February, 1808, another vacancy was made by the decease of Mr. Collick, and on this occasion Mr. William Fowler Jones was elected to fill the vacant office. Mr. Morris, the senior treasurer, sent in his resignation, on the 24th of January, 1815, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Dalrymple, and the latter gentleman created a vacancy by death, in March, 1821.
1815. On the death of Mr. Dalrymple, the office of joint treasurer was held by Mr. George Edward Graham, and was resigned by that gentleman in February, 1823. Mr.
- 1821.
- Mr. Jones elected.
- Mr. Dalrymple elected.
- Mr. Graham elected.

Graham was succeeded by Major-General Poyntz. In 1825 two new treasurers were appointed, Mr. John Rawlinson, and Mr. William Williams, M.P. Mr. Williams resigned his appointment in January, 1826, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles R. Barker, and the latter gentleman resigned, in consequence of his retirement to the country, in January, 1832.

1823.  
Major-General  
Poyntz  
elected.  
1825.  
Messrs.  
Rawlinson  
and Wil-  
liams  
elected.  
1826.  
Mr. Barker  
elected.  
1832.  
Mr. Hunt  
elected.  
Mr. Capel  
elected.

In 1832, Mr. Thomas Hunt was elected joint treasurer with Mr. Rawlinson, but resigned that office in the month of August of the same year. Mr. Hunt was succeeded by Mr. John Capel; and in 1834, Mr. Rawlinson withdrew from his office. The reasons assigned by Mr. Rawlinson for his resignation are explained in the following letter:—

“ Wimpole-street, 17th February, 1834.

“ SIR,

“ I have to request that you will apprise the weekly board of my intention to retire from the joint treasurership of the Middlesex Hospital at the end of the year, for which I have been recently elected, or at such earlier period as it may suit the governors to appoint me a successor.

“ I am led to this step by the consideration, that after having dedicated a portion of nearly half my life to the concerns of this noble charity, I have at length lived to see it emerge from comparative poverty and insolvency to a state of prosperity, which nothing but great mis-management can defeat, and that as there are projects on foot in the hospital which cannot be carried into effect without breaking in upon the capital of the charity, I feel that mine could not be the hand to lessen in any degree the permanent resources which it has been my pride to have been instrumental in accumulating, and therefore it is more becoming that I should, as soon as may be, retire from a situation which might place me in the dilemma of

being called upon to do that which no consideration upon earth would induce me to be the instrument of.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ JOHN RAWLINSON.

“ The Chairman of the Weekly Board.”

1835. The treasurers for 1835 were Lord Henley and Mr. Capel; and in 1836, Lord Henley having resigned, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Mr. Capel. In 1840, Mr. Capel tendered his resignation to the weekly board, being induced to take that step in consequence of an “indifferent state of health,” together with other considerations.
1840. Mr. Capel was succeeded in office by Dr. Merriman; and the latter gentleman, having held the appointment for five years, was constrained by ill health to resign. Dr. Merriman’s note of resignation is dated March 25th, 1845; and was followed, on March 31st, by a note of similar purport from the remaining treasurer, Sir Samuel Scott.
1845. At a quarterly and special court, held May 1st, Mr. Robert Vaughan Richards, Q.C., and Mr. Thomas Hunt, were elected treasurers of the hospital.
- Lord Henley elected.  
1836.  
Sir Samuel Scott elected.  
1840.  
Dr. Merriman elected.  
1845.  
Mr. Richards and Mr. Hunt elected.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## OF THE LEGAL ADVISERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE legal business of the hospital was undertaken at a Mr. Devon. very early period, and conducted with much satisfaction to the governors, by Mr. Devon. In the year 1816, information was made to the weekly board of the retirement of Mr. Devon, and of the willingness of his partner, Mr. Tooke, to continue the management of the legal affairs of the hospital as heretofore. Mr. Tooke's offer is contained in the following letter :—

1816.

Mr. Tooke  
offers to  
become the  
legal ad-  
viser of the  
hospital.

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“ It is my duty to inform you, that Mr. Devon having retired from practice, the business of this office has devolved upon me, and I have further to state, that should I be honoured with a continuance of the confidence of the board, it will be my pride and pleasure to give to it gratuitously my best professional assistance and advice on any matters it may intrust to me, free from any other charge than that of actual disbursements, and excepting only such taxed costs as may at any time be specifically directed to be paid to the solicitor of the hospital out of any fund in court or otherwise. I should the more regret that my professional avocations precluded my giving that attendance at the weekly board I could wish, did I not know, that the business of it is conducted with as much zeal as activity by gentlemen possessed of more leisure and ability

than myself. I have therefore only to add, that I shall always hold myself in readiness to obey its summons, and trust that it will never scruple to issue it whenever my assistance can be deemed in the least degree to contribute to the interests or convenience of the institution or its committees.

“With every wish for the continued and increasing prosperity of the institution, and for the health and happiness of its noble and benevolent patrons and members of the board,

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“WM. TOOKE.

“Gray’s Inn, 30th July, 1816.”

In reply to this communication, Mr. Tooke was unanimously elected solicitor to the hospital.

The good services of Mr. Tooke in obtaining the sanction of Parliament to the Act of Incorporation have been already related.



## CHAPTER XVII.

## OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE first appointment of architect to the hospital dates back as far as 1755, when the design of the proposed new building was undertaken by Mr. James Paine, and the edifice completed under that gentleman's direction. In 1773, the treasurers reported that they had received from Mr. Paine a "discharge for the sum of 343*l.* 5*s.* due to him, on account of surveying the new wing and other works:" and the board voted their thanks to Mr. Paine for his "generous and benevolent donation."

1755.  
Mr. Paine,  
architect.

In 1791, the office of architect was held by Mr. James Wyatt, and on the death of this gentleman in 1813, Mr. Lewis Wyatt, his nephew, was elected to the vacant office. Mr. Lewis Wyatt resigned the appointment in 1829.

1791.  
Mr. James  
Wyatt.  
1813.  
Mr. Lewis  
Wyatt.

In 1830, the office of architect was held by Mr. William Henry Richardson, afterwards Sir William Richardson. This gentleman subsequently quitted London, and feeling that his absence might affect the interests of the hospital, by preventing him from paying the proper attention to the duties of his office, he resigned in August, 1832.

1830.  
Sir William  
Richard-  
son.

In 1833, the vacant appointment was filled by Mr. George Basevi, and again resigned in 1839.

1833.  
Mr. George  
Basevi.

The office now became the object of a contested election. Four candidates put in their claims—namely, Mr.

Charles Henman, Mr. H. B. Richardson, Mr. John Tarring, and Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt. The latter of these gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, was elected, September 12, 1839.

1839.

Mr. Thos.  
Wyatt.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE  
HOSPITAL.

THE offices of president and vice-president to the hospital have been held by many distinguished gentlemen and members of the English aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Portland accepted the presidentship in May, 1747, and, during the same year, Lord Trentham, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, and Sir Peter Warren, M.P. for Westminster, were elected vice-presidents. The lying-in contest was fated to disturb the hospital even in this department ; imputations against the institution having been communicated to the Duke of Portland, that nobleman addressed a note of resignation to the governors, which was read at the weekly board, on the 5th of September, 1749, and attached himself as president to the Lying-in Hospital. In the following March, the governors were so fortunate as to obtain the patronage of the Earl of Northumberland, and the occasion was taken advantage of to publish the following paragraph in the daily papers :—

“Yesterday, the governors of the Middlesex Hospital for sick and lame and lying-in married women, in Windmill-street, Tottenham Court-road, waited on the Right Honourable the Earl of Northumberland to request the favour of his lordship to be president of that hospital, when his lordship received them very kindly, and was pleased to do

1747.

Duke of  
Portland,  
president.

1749.

Earl of  
Northum-  
berland,  
president.

them the honour of accepting the same, and to assure them of his good intentions to promote that useful charity."

1753. In February, 1753, on the decease of Sir Peter Warren,

Lord Corn-  
wallis vice-  
president.

Lord Cornwallis was elected, and undertook to perform the duties of vice-president, and in May, 1759, Sir Richard Grosvenor and Sir Nathaniel Curzon permitted their names to be added to the list of governors in the same capacity. Sir Kenrick Clayton, an excellent friend of the hospital, died in 1769, and his son, Sir Robert Clayton, was chosen vice-president in his stead. In 1774, on the death of Sir William Proctor, Lord Algernon Percy was elected vice-president, and in 1776, on the death of General Cornwallis, the vacant office was filled by the Marquis of Granby.

1786. In the month of June, 1786, the hospital experienced a

Death of  
the presi-  
dent.

serious loss in the death of its president, the Duke of Northumberland. In addressing his son on this sorrowful event, the weekly board remark, that of his lordship's "humanity and benevolence the Middlesex Hospital will be a lasting monument, as it was founded under his Grace's auspices." At a special general court, held June 29, 1786, his Grace's son, Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, was chosen president of the hospital.

Second  
Duke of  
Northum-  
berland,  
president.

1788. In the month of August, 1788, a special court was sum-

Marquis of  
Titchfield,  
vice-presi-  
dent.

moned, to choose a vice-president in the place of the Duke of Rutland, deceased, on which occasion the Marquis of Titchfield was elected. In the year 1790, the Earl of Exeter and Joah Bates, Esq., also became vice-presidents, and, in 1797, Samuel Whitbread, Esq., was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Exeter. In 1799, the Honourable Philip Pusey was elected, in the place of the Duke of Leeds, deceased.

The vice-presidents elected during the ten years 1801-10, were Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., Earl Grosvenor

the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir William Weller Pepys, Bishop of London, Earl Percy, Lord Robert Seymour, and Earl Mount Norris.

1801-10  
Duke of  
Bedford  
vice-presi-  
dent.

The request of the governors to the Duke of Bedford is contained in the following letter :—

“ MY LORD DUKE,

“ A vacancy having occurred among the vice-presidents of the Middlesex Hospital, I readily obey the unanimous resolution of the governors assembled at the last quarterly court, in requesting your Grace to accept the appointment next to the office of president, which has been filled many years by the Duke of Northumberland; it is one of the highest importance to the respectability and welfare of this establishment, and it has long been the anxious wish of those who have been most attached to its interests to obtain the permission of enrolling your Grace's name among the noble patrons of the charity.

“ This wish, my Lord Duke, has been uniformly prompted by a due consideration of your rank, your character, and your increasing interest in the district to which the hospital may be said locally to belong. But the governors, my Lord Duke, are more particularly emboldened to express this their wish, at the present time, as they are about to call the attention of the adjoining parishes to the state of the charity, by the circulated address which I have the honour of submitting to your favourable consideration.

“ In this address, they have stated the necessity which the new buildings in the neighbourhood have imposed upon them, of opening a new ward for the reception of persons suffering from accidents, and I am desired to observe, that they entertain the fullest confidence that when the houses are tenanted, they shall be reimbursed their additional expenditure by the contributions of new

subscribers, and that this their confidence rests principally, my Lord, upon your Grace setting the example by affording to the charity the honour of your support, countenance, and patronage.

“ I have the honour, &c.

“ JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

“ March 1st, 1803.”

Lord Robert  
Seymour.

To none of the vice-presidents would the hospital seem to have been more indebted than to Lord Robert Seymour. This nobleman bestowed his time as well as his interest in promoting its objects; he took his seat very regularly at the weekly board, he attended the meetings of committee, and he visited the house, inquiring as well into the domestic economy of the establishment, as into the state of the patients. The estimation in which his lordship was held by the governors of the hospital may be gathered from the following resolution, passed at a special general court on the 1st of March, 1810:—“ Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be, and they are hereby given, to the Right Honourable Lord Robert Seymour, for his zealous and unremitting attention to the general interest and welfare of this hospital; but more particularly for his sedulous endeavours to alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity, by personally visiting the wards of this hospital, and suggesting any means for the comfort of the unfortunate patients, and still further, for his able and impartial conduct as chairman of this day.” And again, in the month of August of the same year, when his lordship was made vice-president, from the unanimous opinion of a quarterly court, “ that the Right Honourable Lord Robert Seymour, by his active zeal, humane and unremitting attention to the interests of this charity, merits a tribute of grateful respect from the governors, and that he be appointed a vice-president of this hospital.”

It was through the intercession of Lord Robert Sey-



mour, previously to his appointment as vice-president, 1809.  
 that the name of the Prince of Wales was obtained as The Prince of Wales patron of the hos-  
 patron of the hospital. The announcement of the Prince's patronage is contained in the following letter :—

“ Carlton House, 13th June, 1809.

“ MY DEAR LORD,

“ I availed myself of the earliest opportunity to submit to the Prince of Wales your Lordship's request, that his Royal Highness would be pleased to afford his protection to the Middlesex Hospital, by becoming perpetual patron to that institution. His Royal Highness commands me to assure your Lordship that he will feel the greatest gratification in contributing in any way to the well-being of an establishment so eminently beneficial to the poor, and, on the present occasion, it gives him much additional gratification that in so doing he pays attention to the wishes of your Lordship, for whom he entertains so high an opinion and regard.

“ With great respect, I have the honour to remain, &c.,

“ B. BLOOMFIELD.

“ Lord Robert Seymour.”

The vice-presidents elected during the ten years, 1811-20, were, the Duke of Wellington, Thomas Coutts, Duke of Wellington vice-presi-  
 Esq., the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Duke of Dorset, dent. and the Right Honourable Bartholomew Bouverie. The Duke of Wellington's note of assent is as follows :—

“ SIR,

“ Paris, February 14, 1816.

“ I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 3rd instant, in which you have informed me that the governors of the Middlesex Hospital have been pleased, on the 1st instant, to elect me a vice-president of that charity.

“ I beg that you will return my best thanks to the

governors, and assure them that I shall be happy to do everything in my power to forward the benevolent objects of their institution. I have the honour to be, &c.,

“WELLINGTON.

“G. Darby, Esq.”

1817. In the year 1817, on the death of the Duke of Northumberland, his son, the third Duke of Northumberland, was unanimously elected his successor. The announcement of this election is contained in the following note:—

“MY LORD DUKE,

“As chairman of the quarterly court, I have the honour to announce to your Grace, that on Thursday, the 7th of August, you were chosen, by the unanimous vote of the governors then assembled, president of the Middlesex Hospital.

“In placing your Grace at the head of so important an establishment, we were influenced, not only by a deep sense of our obligations to the illustrious house of Northumberland, from our first foundation down to the present day, but from our heartfelt respect to the personal character of your Grace, and from the assurance that our institution will find in your Grace a powerful and zealous patron, so long as our labours in the cause of the most beneficial of all charities shall continue to deserve your protection and support.

“I have the honour to be, in the name of the governors and myself, with the most sincere respect, your Grace’s very obedient and faithful servant,

“THOMAS RENNELL, Chairman.”

The Duke’s answer was as follows:—

Acceptation  
of office.

“The Duke of Northumberland presents his compliments to the governors of the Middlesex Hospital, and begs to return them his best thanks for the honour they have conferred upon him by electing him their president.

“The Duke, at the same time, begs to assure the governors how anxious he shall ever feel to promote the welfare and interest of so excellent an institution.

“The inclosed draft for 200*l.* the Duke of Northumberland desires may be added to the funds of the hospital.

“Northumberland House, 21st August, 1817.”

The vice-presidents elected during the ten years, 1821-30. 1821-30, were, Lord Duncannon, John Pepys, Esq., Sir William Weller Pepys, the Duke of Bedford, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley, on the death of his father.

The vice-presidents elected during the ten years, 1831-40. 1831-40, were, Thomas Lowndes, Esq., the Duke of Sutherland, Edward B. Portman, Esq., Sir Charles Forbes, and Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.

The vice-presidents elected since 1840 are, George 1840-5. Byng, Esq., M.P., the Bishop of London, and Lord Prudhoe.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## SPIRITUAL PATRONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

AMONG the numerous patrons of the Middlesex Hospital, from its earliest period of existence to the present time, the members of the church are conspicuous, and their exertions too valuable to be passed over in silence.

The appeal of charity has in no instance been made to the ministers of religion in vain, and the hospital has derived advantage from their benevolent offices, not merely in the direct addition made to its funds, but also in the publicity which its intentions and purposes have gained, and the correct views which have been disseminated with regard to the bearings of the public hospitals upon the general constitution of society. Indeed, while engaged in the performance of the ordinances of religion, the human heart may be supposed to be most open to the impression of humanity and charity, and the moment is well suited to lead the thoughts to the utility and importance of such institutions as the present, to depict the sorrows alleviated, the doubts removed, and the burden of wretchedness and pain lightened, which are the every-day features of existence in a public hospital. To this end have the spiritual patrons of our hospital exerted themselves, and their labours, always crowned with success, are recorded with gratitude and thanks.

The Rev. Archdeacon Cobden preached an excellent

sermon before the governors at the church of St. Ann's, Westminster, on the 24th of March, 1748, and "after the sermon the stewards gave a handsome entertainment at the St. Alban's Tavern, St. James's." The collections at the church and feast on this occasion, amounted to upwards of 38*l*. The second annual sermon for the benefit of the hospital was preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Yardley, also in St. Ann's, Westminster, on the 7th of March, 1749, and as in the case of Archdeacon Cobden, the sermon was published. The collection at the church and feast amounted to 37*l*., and new subscribers were obtained to the amount of 33*l*. On the 5th of April, 1750, the Bishop of Peterborough preached the annual sermon; 35*l*. were collected at the church, and 106*l*. at the feast which followed, besides which, 40*l*. were added in new subscribers. The dinner was held at the Devil and Rose Tavern, Temple Bar, and the Earl of Northumberland himself took the chair. The anniversary sermon for 1751 was postponed beyond its usual period, for reasons set forth in the following note:—

"SIR,

"March 23rd, 1751.

"As the melancholy event of his Royal Highness's death will probably make it necessary to postpone the anniversary sermon for some time, I dare say that Dr. Dalton will be very happy to obey the orders of the governors whenever a proper day shall be fixed for his preaching before them; at which time I also shall not fail to have the pleasure of meeting them. I have the honour to be, &c.,

"NORTHUMBERLAND."

It was, however, preached by Dr. Dalton, prebendary of Worcester, and rector of St. Mary at Hill, on the 25th of April, but with less success than on preceding occasions. Only 12*l*. were collected at church; 57*l*. after dinner; and 20*l*. in new subscriptions. In 1752, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiated, and 96*l*. 5*s*. were obtained at the church. The

Sermons  
preached  
in behalf of  
the hos-  
pital.

board on this occasion, as on several succeeding ones, expressed its thanks to the musical director, the organist, and the professional singer, for their gratuitous services. The annual sermon for 1753 was preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry ; that in 1754, by Dr. Church ; and that for 1755, by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street. On the anniversary festival of 1759, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sellon ; and on that of 1760, by Dr. Young, Bishop of Bristol.

From the latter date to the present, numerous sermons have been contributed by members of the church, to the charitable purpose of extending the benefits of the hospital, and in every instance have been productive of good. A list of these sermons would occupy more space than my limits will allow ; I shall, therefore, conclude by observing that the sermon in aid of the Centenary Fund, an excellent and impressive discourse, was preached by the Bishop of London, one of the vice-presidents of the hospital.

FINIS.





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